The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	$ 2.00
Five Copies	7.50
Ten Copies	13.50
Fifteen Copies	18.75
Twenty Copies	20.00

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy, one year	$6.00

Subscribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1873, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1874.

Postmasters and others forming Clubs may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions, and add single copies at club rates after that is secured.

Remittances may be made by draft, money order, or registered letter, at our risk.

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G. MENDELSON,
34 East Washington-st., near State,
Continued Closing Out Sale,
AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES,
Of an IMMENSE STOCK of the
LATEST NOVELTIES.
Richest Trimmings, Jet Fringes, Loops, Ornaments, Fouragiers and Buttons to Match.
SASH, BONNET, AND NECK RIBBONS,
Choicest Evening Shades.
Steel, Gilt, Silver, Oxydized, and Jet
ORNAMENTS.
WORSTED EMBROIDERIES
In Great Variety, &c., &c., &c.

All these Rich and Elegant Goods ARE OFFERED AT FAR BELOW THE REGULAR MARKET PRICES.

P. S.—Special Bargains in Laces, Point Lace Collars, and Handkerchiefs.

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CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,

Are Offering a very Large and Desirable Stock of Dress Goods, unsurpassed in Variety and Style, embracing all the Latest and Choicest Shades, at

INTERESTING PRICES

to those who care to Economize in their purchases of First-Class Dry Goods.

Good Colored Alpacas, Newest Shades, 25 cents per yard, worth 38.

A Great Bargain in Colored Empress Cloths, all wool, new shades, 37 1-2 cts. per yard.

Camel's Hair Cloths, Vigognas, and other new Suitings, reduced 25 per cent.

Fine all wool Colored Cashmeres, 50 cents, worth 85 cents.

Colored Poplin Alpacas, 40 cts., worth 60.

All wool Serges and Diagonals, latest shades, at 30 per cent below market prices.

Line of Serges at 37 1-2, 40, and 50 cents.

Genuine Lyons Roll Poplins, 75 cents per yard, regular $1.25 quality.

Great Bargains in French Merinos.

Bargains in Black Alpacas, the firmest make and best shades imported.

Black Cashmeres, Draps d'Etes, and all the most desirable Mourning Fabrics.

A Good Black Alpaca at 25 cents.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

Warrington, Esterbrook, and Gillott's
STEEL PENS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

Blank Books, Stationery, & Printing,
Furnished promptly and at fair prices, by
J. M. W. JONES,
104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,
SECOMB & CO.,
187 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 6 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

PHANTOM POWDER.

"PHANTOM."

"Elgin's Phantom Powder." Ladies will find this the nicest, whitest, softest, prettiest of face powders. None should fail to try it. Gentlemen are sure to be delighted with the SURPASSING BEAUTY it gives to the complexion. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents per box. The trade supplied by Messrs. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LOUIS REINACH,
146 South Clark-st. (up stairs),
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Holiday & Fancy Goods,
TOYS, NOTIONS,
Picture Frames, and Looking Glasses.
The greatest variety and the lowest prices in the West.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY (not heretofore proven) are required, by a decree of the Superior Court of Cook County, to present and prove the same before F. C. Hale, Esq., Special Master, at his office, 132 Dearborn-st., Chicago, within 90 days from the 31st of October, 1873, or be barred from participating in the assets of said Company.
GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver.
Chicago, Nov. 1, 1873.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Applications for sleeping-car accommodations over the Union Pacific Railroad may be made to the undersigned at his office, No. 57 South Clark street, Chicago.
C. H. HALLOCK,
Agent U. P. and C. P. Railroads.

NOTICE.

Opening of Big Joe's House and Grand Lunch, Monday, Nov. 10, 1873, 10 o'clock a. m. Northwest corner of Thirty-ninth and Burnside streets.

EXPOSITION.

GRAND FINALE
OF THE
Exposition.

The Final and Closing Day is absolutely determined for

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12,
DAY AND EVENING.

A GALA OCCASION!

Wieniawski,

The Greatest Living Violin Virtuoso, will appear AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE KUNKEL BROS.,

The Greatest Living Duet Pianists, on two Pianos, will appear AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

HANS BALATKA'S
ENTIRE GRAND ORCHESTRA,
42 Instruments,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

VAAS & HOFFMANN'S
Great Exposition Band
Augmented, Afternoon and Evening. The
Great Western Light Guard Band,
Forty members, Afternoon and Evening, with eminent VOCAL STARS, constituting the largest PROMENADE CONCERTS ever presented in America. An ensemble of
200 Artists,
While the Exposition will remain in its Entire and Complete PERFECTION.
No increase in the Prices, which remain at
50 CENTS.

IRON PIPE.

WALWORTH, BROOKS & CO.,
243 & 245 Lake-st.,
CHICAGO.
Iron Pipe,
FITTINGS, VALVES, &c.,
FOR STEAM, GAS, AND WATER.
STEAM PUMPS,
Engines, Boilers, Belting, Hose, &c. Steam Heating and Ventilating. Oils Brass Work and Engineers' Supplies. Iron Pipe in any quantity, at very low prices for cash.

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HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,
107 STATE-ST.
PAPER HANGINGS,
BEDDING,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.

SALT.

SALT. SALT. SALT.
50,000 brls. New York Salt of all grades.
10,000 brls. Michigan Salt.
1,600 tons N. Y. Fine Salt, in bulk.
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FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.
☞ See commercial price list in this paper.
SALT CO. OF ONONDAGA,
A. J. LATHAM, Agent.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.
Capital Prize, $50,000.
Missouri State Lottery.
Grand Single Number Scheme.
Draws the last day of every month. 4,200 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2468, St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Drawings twice every month. Circulars, giving full information, sent free on application. Prizes cashed and orders filled. Extraordinary drawing 15th December. Address A. RICO & CO., Agents, 13 Broadway, New York, Room 13, or P. O. Box 2626.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.
The members of Oriental Sovereign Consistory, and the ex-officio bodies are hereby notified to appear fully armed and equipped at their rendezvous, (corner of Halsted and Randolph-st.), on Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., at 9 o'clock, sharp, to act as escort to the Supreme Council. Members not equipped are cordially invited to join the procession, and are requested to appear in dark clothing. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
JAMES H. MILES, Grand Secretary.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The United States Government Inquiring About the Capture of the Virginius.

Minister Sickles Instructed to Ascertain How and When She Was Taken.

Rear Admiral Scott Ordered to Cruise in Cuban Waters.

Intense Indignation of the Cubans and Cuban Sympathizers.

Armed Expeditions Enrolling in New York to Avenge the Death of the Patriots.

Five Thousand Men Said to Be Enlisted—$13,000 Subscribed for the War.

The Feeling in Washington—The Treaty Obligations Between Spain and This Country.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—The fate of the Cuban sympathizers on the Virginius has been the topic of universal and angry discussion for the past two days; and Secretary Fish, according to the reports of persons who have talked with him, says Spain has misbehaved and done injustice to the liberality with which the United States has treated her during her present misfortune. All callers the Secretary referred to the exhaustive compilation of our foreign treaties just received from the press, prepared, it is understood, by Mr. Bancroft Davis.

TREATY STIPULATIONS.

The treaty of 1795 with Spain provides for the restoration of property taken from pirates, and for the exhibition of passports and certificates by suspected vessels, and for the protection of both Spain and the United States against privateers. By the eighteenth article of this treaty, the vessels of either power must exhibit passports to ships of war. The principle is laid down for liberty of trade in the enemy's ports, and that free ships make free goods, excepting goods contraband. The treaty specifies what shall be contraban d goods, and is minute in regulations respecting passports and sea letters.

By the treaty of 1819, some modifications are made to the former treaty. Sailors who desert from the fleets of the two nations are to be delivered upon proof, and the neutral flag covers the enemy's property beyond certain maritime limits.

The foregoing treaties are regarded as rather favorable to the Spanish side in the present dilemma. Government officials, however, are generally out against Spain for the precipitate haste with which the privateers were executed, and the tone of feeling is more pronounced in favor of the Cubans than it has ever been. There is a manifest disposition to hedge on this subject, and Mr. Fish is on the defensive.

(To the Associated Press.)

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—No new facts in relation to the Virginius have transpired to-day. The Department of State and Minister Sickles are in telegraphic communication on the subject. The Spanish Government claims that it has acted in good faith by asking a delay of punishment on the passengers and crew of that vessel, and regrets that its telegram was not received in Cuba before the execution took place. The difficulty seems to be the inefficiency of that Government to control affairs in Cuba, in this as well as other matters. Our Government is engaged in efforts to stay proceedings as to the remainder of those on board the Virginius until all the facts can be fully ascertained.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SEEKING INFORMATION.

The State Department has sent instructions to both Minister Sickles, at Madrid, and Consul-General Hall, at Havana, to telegraph as soons as possible all facts in regard to the capture of the Virginius, and the execution of parties on board that vessel. Hall replies there is some interruption of the telegraphic line between Havana and Santiago de Cuba, and as yet he has been unable to learn any particulars. A dispatch from Minister Sickles states that the Madrid Government had no information of the execution until after it had occurred. The only information the Government now has is the fact that the Virginius was captured and several persons on her executed, but as to in what waters, or under what circumstances, the vessel was captured, no information has been received. Until these facts are known officially, the Government will take no action in the matter.

THE GOVERNMENT PROCEEDING WITH CAUTION.

The question being a very delicate one, it is not the intention of our authorities to take any step which cannot be maintained under the law of nations. Our Government is not satisfied that the Virginius is entitled to the protection of the United States. It is true that she sailed from New York under American register, but it has been charged that she was sold to Quesada some fifteen or eighteen months ago at Curacoa, and since that time has been sailing both Cuban and Venezuelan flags. If that charge should turn out to be true, she cannot receive the protection of our Government.

SPAIN WANTS TO BE HONEST.

The indications are that the Castelar Government is disposed to act perfectly honest with the United States, but the internal dissensions now in existence in Spain do much towards embarrassing it. On the Island of Cuba the influence of the Casina Espagnol, a club of wealthy slave-holders, has been very disastrous to the home Government, to say nothing of the insurrection there.

THE FEELING IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES

here is anything but unfriendly to Spain; and it is the impression that only a few days will elapse before it will be seen that Castelar's Government is anxious to have the friendship and encouragement of the United States.

CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Cuban Junta of this city announces that all means possible will be used to form an expedition to set out at once for Cuba, to take revenge for the execution of the patriots seized on the Virginius. A corps is being formed of Americans alone to proceed to Cuba. Already 2,000 names have been put on the roll, many of the recruits being old, well-tried soldiers. A mass-meeting of Cubans will be held to-morrow evening, to express the indignation felt in view of the acts of the Spanish authorities. Gen. Quesada is forming another expedition, and it is said 3,000 names are enrolled, the majority of them those of Cubans and exiles. The Cuban Bureau is thronged the greater part of the time.

A mass-meeting of Cubans was held to-day, William Cosmenis, President of the Society Amijos de Cuba, in the chair. Patriotic addresses were made and resolutions adopted, calling for means to furnish out a new expedition to the island, and a committee of three was appointed to solicit subscriptions throughout the city. Thirteen thousand dollars have already been subscribed. The excitement among the Cubans here is intense.

ORDERS FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

A Washington special says: The Secretary of the Navy this afternoon telegraphed to Rear-Admiral Scott, commanding the North Atlantic Station, to proceed in person or send a vessel to Santiago de Cuba, without delay, to co-operate with Vice-Consul Schmitt at that place inprotecting the interests of the United States in the affair o the Virginius.

VESSELS FOR CUBAN WATERS.

The State Department is not aware that any United States vessel has been sent to Santiago de Cuba, but it is probabable that orders have been issued by the Rear Admiral commanding the Atlantic squadron for one of the vessels on that station to proceed thither.

ADVICES FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram was received by a prominent Cuban in this city from a gentleman of high standing in Washington:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A telegram has just arrived at the State Department from Consul-General Hall, giving a full account of the execution of the American citizens. He intends to protest for his Government against the outrages committed by the Spanish authorities in violation of international law, and of our treaties with Spain, and to demand an adequate reparation. The State Department is reticent, but determined to obtain redress. There is a very unfavorable feeling against Spain in official circles.

NEW YORK.

Accumulative Evidence of Gross Frauds in the Late Elections—The Police Commissioners Implicated—Their Previous Reputation Not Above Reproach—A Chapter on the Trial of the Bank of England Forgers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FRAUDS IN THE LATE ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Evidence of gross frauds perpetrated at the late election, with the cognizance of the Police Commissioners, accumulates hourly, and the vigorous investigation going on will probably result in the indictment of Oliver Charlick, Democrat; Henry Smith, Ring Republican; and Gardner, Republican, as also of John I. Davenport, United States Commissioner. The removal of some of these is probable. The hot fight which led to the commission of frauds was over the Senatorship. For some reason yet unknown the Republicans were determined to secure three State Senators from this city; they got only one, but certainly cheated largely to secure the others. They had canvassers arrested; the Police Commissioners removed Tammany inspectors without notice at critical moments, and put in Republicans, and Davenport sent his Marshals out in force, and subsequently committed men guilty of no offense. James O'Brien, last year Democratic candidate for Mayor, a convict many years ago, and always, ruffian, personally led the assaults upon the Democratic canvassers, and drove many persons from the polls. With all these frauds the Police Commissioners appear singularly mixed up, and a suspicion dawns on the metropolitan mind that the Reform Board is about as bad as the old Ring gang.

SUSPICIOUS ABSENCE OF COMMISSIONERS.

Another illustration of their unfitness for office is found in the conduct of the trial of two detectives charged with aiding and abetting MacDonald, the Bank of England forger. These men,—Irving, who is Chief of the detective force, and Farley, his principal man,—had long known, once knew what, and is charged, actually corresponded with MacDonald while he was arranging the English forgeries. When he was coming to this country with his booty, he telegraphed to these detectives to meet him on the steamer. The forger's letter-book was offered in evidence containing the copies of the letters and telegrams, but the Commissioners would not admit it. The Post-Office entry-clerk and telegraph-operators here were ready to prove the delivery of the letters and telegrams, but the sagacious Commissioners said "No." It was proved, however, that the two detectives met MacDonald, and by sharp practice got the Deputy Sheriff engaged by the Bank of England arrest and attach MacDonald on his arrival delayed in boarding the ship, and so they were for half an hour in a state-room with MacDonald. During this time it is now charged that the thief turned over to the detectives over $20,000 in bonds, etc., to recover which the Bank of England has begun a suit. The whole trial is a farce which only Dogberrys or worse characters could possibly perpetrate. The detectives will probably be indicted, and the evidence ruled out by the Commissioners be submitted in a criminal suit.

(To the Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The schooner-yacht Enchantress started this morning on her trans-Atlantic voyage.

OBITUARY.

Col. H. D. Cook, President of the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 9.—Col. H. D. Cook, President of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, died at 5 o'clock this morning at his home in Normal. His death was most sudden and unexpected. For some years he has suffered from calculi. On Friday he was taken sick at Carlinville, where the Board held a meeting, and came to Springfield, where he suffered much during the night. On Saturday afternoon he arrived at his home. During the night he suffered much, though he was not considered dangerously ill. He died in the arms of his son, Prof. H. C. Cook, of the Normal School, and in the presence of his wife at the hour already stated. Death came peacefully, and was not realized for some time.

Col. Cook was 56 years old. He was born in New York, came to McLean County in 1851, and has lived in this and Woodford Counties since. In 1860, he was elected to the Legislature to represent Woodford, Putnam, and Marshall Counties, defeating Judge Samuel Richmond, of Lacon. In 1861 he entered the army, serving over three years. On his return, he was again elected to the Legislature. He moved to Normal in 1868, and since that time, until his appointment to the Railroad Commission, has been at Washington as State Claim Agent. In March he was appointed on the Board. Col. Cook leaves a wife, two daughters, and two sons. One of the latter has already been mentioned. The other, F. L. Cook, is prominent lawyer in Paxton, Ford County. Our community is filled with gloom at the loss of so good a citizen, and so generous a friend. His death is supposed to have been hastened or produced by his unceasing labor on the Commission. His funeral will take place at 1 o'clock Tuesday.

J. B. Hoyle of Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9.—J. B. Boyle, for many years manager of the Western Union Telegraph office in this city, died after a protracted illness last evening at 7 o'clock.

A Turkish Statesman Dead.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Dooud Pasha, an eminent Turkish statesman, died at Biarritz yesterday.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Alleged Corruption of Certain Members of the City Council.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 9—Midnight.—The *Daily Sentinel* to-morrow morning will contain an expose of a diminutive Credit Mobilier, organized for the purpose of influencing the Indianapolis City Council in the passage of an ordinance granting coveted privileges to the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad Company. Evidence is at hand to prove that one of the most prominent citizens of this city telegraphed to Receiver Ingalls, in Cincinnati, that the measure could be carried on an expenditure of $500 judiciously invested. It is not known yet whether the money was paid, but the ordinance passed, though not in exactly the desired form. The exposure may make it rather hot for certain Councilmen and others interested in the ring.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Lease of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 9.—The Wisconsin Central Railroad have leased the Milwaukee & Northern Railway for ninety-nine years, and the two roads will hereafter be run by a common management.

FINANCIAL.

The Proposed Reduction of Wages by Railroad Companies in the South.

Letter from the Hon. W. B. Ogden in Regard to the Affairs of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad.

The New York Chamber of Commerce Considering the Question of Specie Resumption.

THE RAILROADS.

REDUCTION OF WAGES ON SOUTHERN ROADS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9.—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has issued a circular announcing a reduction of 10 per cent on officers', agents', and employes' salaries, after the 16th inst. Other Southern roads will take the same action.

From the Jonesboro (Ill.) Gazette.

CAIRO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD—LETTER FROM WILLIAM B. OGDEN TO AMSTERDAM CAPITALISTS.

Mr. William B. Ogden, late President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, lately visited the entire route of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, and has written the following letter to the Amsterdam capitalists, through their banking agent, Mr. Meyers, of New York:

CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1873.

L. H. Meyers, Esq., 31 Nassau street, New York:

DEAR SIR: Soon after I reached Chicago from New York, Messrs. H. B. Payson & Co. called upon me for counsel and advice in regard to their condition in connection with the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad as contractors for its construction. Until then I had supposed their condition prosperous and their enterprise a very promising one. As their neighbor and friend through life, but without any personal connection, obligation, or interest in their business matters, I cheerfully consented to confer with them, look into their matters, and advise them as far as I was able in regard to their position, duties, and action.

I soon discovered that they were seriously embarrassed by the inability to get the town and county bonds due them and to become due from us as the work progressed, and which bonds had, under special provisions of law for their issue in aid of said road, been legally voted for by the people of the respective counties and towns along the line of the road. As these bonds were promised the contractors by the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad Company as the work progressed, and some 400,000 of them were already due the contractors, but the Company could not deliver them then, or until the decision of the courts upon legal steps already taken to compel their delivery, and as Payson & Co. were not in a condition to await such legal decision, it was proposed, after an interview with the Board of Directors, who very properly and willingly consented that the Railroad Company should authorize and issue $856,000 8 per cent semi-annual interest twenty-year bonds at once, the same to be secured by second mortgage on the railroad, and to be further secured by pledge and assignment of the $856,000 of county and town bonds voted and promised in aid of said road, but not yet delivered, which town and county bonds bore a like rate of interest and were to have a similar time of payment as the new issue of railroad bonds they were pledged to secure.

With this new issue of bonds, which was promptly made, it was hoped that money could be raised to carry the road to completion. The panic came before they were put upon the market, and prevented any disposition being made of them for the time being.

I visited the line of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad and went over it to the Big Muddy River at Murphysboro, below. The road is fully completed from St. Louis and East Carondelet to Murphysboro, a distance of ninety-two miles (and including spur, side tracks, ninety-eight miles of track has been laid), and has equipment enough for its present needs, and of excellent character. The coal cars weigh four tons and carry eight tons of coal,—a large difference in favor of the cheap transportation on a narrow-gauge railroad over a wide one. I found six shafts and good machinery for raising coal, all ready for operation and equal to 2,000 tons of coal per day, at Murphysboro. There are shafts on the line, and many new ones being sunk. In my twenty-five years experience in building and managing railroads, I think I never saw a new line of road start off with an equal promise of traffic equal to its capacity as this road does. I went to Cairo, and from all I saw and could learn, I think the traffic at that end, when completed, will be about, if not quite, equal to the other. The wants of coal delivered at Cairo for the large and ever-increasing steamboat trade there, and to supply the whole country from Cairo to New Orleans, 1,000 miles, and the admitted superiority of this Big Muddy coal over all others for that great supply, seems to insure a trade from the start fully equal to the capacity of a single track.

I inquired of all the leading iron-ore-smelters, and of the rolling and puddling-mill men at St. Louis and Carondelet, as to the quality and merits of this coal, and the almost or quite universal expression was: "Admitted to be the best coal for making iron in the world." Extravagant, possibly, but an emphatic conviction at least. At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, held at East St. Louis on the 16th of September, it was suggested to Mr. H. B. Payson that perhaps they had better deliver that part of the road now in operation, from St. Louis to Murphysboro, to the Company, as it was substantially paid for, and ought not, in case of their inability to meet their obligations, to be held liable in any way for them. They very cheerfully and gladly concurred, and the road was delivered over to the Company, and is now operated by it, and its earnings from the beginning materially exceeds its ordinary expenses, and if the panic subsides, and the renewal of business begins in time, it is confidently hoped and believed that its net earnings, by April next, may be equal to the payment of six months' interest, then falling due, on all of its outstanding first-mortgage bonds. It does not seem to admit of a doubt that, if completed, the road would more than provide for interest on all of its first and second mortgage bonds.

I think it important to all concerned that it be completed without delay. The grading and bridging of the road from Murphysboro to Cairo is substantially completed.

The estimated cost of completing the track and superstructure was $257,000, including 1,500 tons of rails yet needed, at $85 ($136,000), and including chairs, or fixed joints, etc., for sixty miles of track and side-track. To this will have to be added now at least $35,000, and possibly $50,000; to carry to completion, say $85,000,000 in all. A year's delay will add to the cost largely. The ties now on hand will get scattered and burned, and the iron on hand may get seized and diverted by creditors or others. As Payson & Co. are now so crippled by their losses and the panic, that, though disposed to do all their duty and finish the road, they cannot rely at all upon being able to do so without co-operation and aid from some quarter, and nobody but they are so deeply interested in the great savings in the cost of completing the road and securing its earnings at once as the bondholders.

Prompt action is very important to all, it seems to me, and I think you should confer with bondholders fully, and suggest, if you think well, that prompt action which will quickly complete the road without waste, and insure the important returns that await its completion.

Payson & Co. are most willing and faithful, but evil times have overtaken them, and they cannot raise the small amount of money necessary to complete the road now, but will readily pledge the $456,000 of bonds in the hands of the Company to effect that object, and will do anything else in their power that may be required of them to complete the road they so hopefully began and faithfully conducted until now.

W. B. OGDEN.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRESIDENT GRANT ON A FREE BANKING LAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—The President is maturing more exercises in finance, and has said, within twenty-four hours, that the National Banks have not responded as he expected to the situation. He intends to restate in his Message the propriety of a free banking law. He also makes the point that his recommendations on almost every subject have been pigeon-holed by Congress; and, during the pending session, he will take pains to insist upon more courteous treatment in the House of Representatives. The Senate has been more respectful. It has co-operated with the President, as his friends say, in his Santo Domingo and canal transportation suggestions.

OPERATIONS IN TOM SCOTT'S PANGI STOCK.

A most moody set of men are the disappointed operators in Tom Scott's California & Texas Construction Company, several of whom are here, wholly cleaned out. The prospects are regarded as unfavorable for the opening of either Pacific Railroad for another generation.

RETURN TO A SPECIE BASIS.

RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF THIS POLICY REFERRED TO A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 7.

The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, President William E. Dodge presiding.

A. A. Low offered and read the following:

WHEREAS, "Panic" is the prominent characteristic of great financial crisis, and a panic is always fraught with peril, whether to the public assemblage, to the ranks of an army, or to a commercial community, being alike destructive of life and property, and, in its nature, is antagonistic to that faith in God and faith in man which is the principle and the prop of our religious and civil life; and

WHEREAS, As the consequence of the late financial revulsion, a want of faith in the results of industry is manifest, and the merchant and the manufacturer, the capitalist and the laborer, suspend their various enterprises and occupations under a feeling of apprehension which threatens widespread poverty and distress; and this feeling of distrust is aggravated by cries of alarm which are sometimes as wicked as they are groundless. Now, in view of all the untoward circumstances of the times, it becomes this Chamber to declare its belief in the following propositions:

First—Its belief that time offers the only solution of existing difficulties—time to think and to act—time to work and to pay—time to sell and to buy—time to meet obligations in a spirit of mutual accommodation. The law of safety demands time to clear the decks of ageress—to check the spirit of inflation before that would destroy the accumulations of years of prosperity, even as the crowd, in wild dismay, tramples down human life; time to repress the foolishness that besieges our banks, and liberties the faithless servant to the burial of "his talent in the earth."

Second—Its belief in our National Banking system, which has withstood so well "one of the greatest financial crises the world has ever known," and which, indeed, as the deeply-rooted tree bends to the furious gale, but standing now, as it stood before, firm and steadfast, the bulwark of our financial strength; albeit certain modifications may be thought necessary to give it elasticity and scope.

Third—Its belief that the lesson of the day is suggestive of economy in the administration of affairs, both public and private; of diminished revenue, of lower prices in every department of business, and, as a certain consequence, are long, of an excess of unemployed money; and that this and other considerations point to a plain and obvious duty on the part of the Government and the banks, to accelerate a return to specie payments; in order that the losses resulting from a great crisis may not have been incurred without some commensurate good,—a crisis which the opponents of a sound currency vainly hoped the use of irredeemable paper-money would indefinitely postpone, if not wholly avert.

Fourth—Its belief that in failing to redeem United States legal-tender notes with gold, or to enact laws looking to this end, the Congress of the United States has set an example before the people which has been pernicious in its influence, promotive of a general inflation, and fruitful of widespread demoralization.

And, believing these things, the Chamber would respectfully invoke Congress, when it again assembles, to cause, if need be, the purchase of United States bonds to be discontinued, and the application of the National gold reserve to the redemption of Treasury notes, according to the letter and spirit thereof—reserving, nevertheless, the power of resort, with the fulfillment of what this appears to this Chamber as the paramount duty of our Government, the banking system of the country—resting as it does on the public credit—would receive an immediate accession of strength in the hundred millions of gold that would be added to its redemptive power, and there would be set at liberty, to a larger extent than now, legal-tender notes, to sustain the National Bank circulation in its monetary work. Therefore,

Resolved, That in furtherance of their prayer, and animated by a reasonable hope, the Chamber of Commerce of New York will memorialize the Congress to early action, at its approaching session, in accordance with the views herein set forth.

At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Low remarked that the present state of affairs was caused simply by a loss of faith. We must acknowledge that we are still in a state of panic, and have been for six weeks past. We should believe in our banking institutions, that the general confidence of the community might restrain people from hoarding their money and burying it in the ground. He relied implicitly in the banks, because they were built upon the credit of the Government; but how much better it would it be should they resume specie payments. This was the spirit of the resolution offered. There was no reason why we should not return to specie payments, certainly not because of any scarcity of that medium, and if it continued to fall in rates as it had the past two days, it would soon be on a par with the legal-tender. People are beginning to realize that the premium on gold was sustained as with other commodities bought and sold. The Government should set this high example of honor, and redeem its promises. It paid $6 now, but in reality paid nothing. He believed we should soon see gold at par with greenbacks, and so long as it continued there merchants would be free from the fluctuations in trade, which now so embarrassed their business.

S. B. Buggies remarked that a country with the vast resources of the United States never need fear that its credit may be impugned.

George Opdyke considered it rather early to attempt such a step, but favored the reference of the subject to a special committee. He quoted the suspension of specie payments in England in 1797, and remarked that it was not until thirty years afterward that any attempt was made to resume. Three attempts to this end were made then, and three failures ensued, and widespread bankruptcy attended each. If attempted in the United States, he believed it would still further depress the state of affairs. It might do for a day, or even a week, but when foreign trade revived, with the attending shipments of coin, it would come to an end, leaving greater depression in every quarter. He believed he knew a far better way to establish general confidence, but would reserve his plans for another meeting.

The resolutions were finally referred to a special committee, consisting of A. A. Low, George Opdyke, and Samuel Babcock, with instructions to report at a special meeting to be held in two weeks.

THE TRADES.

PRINTERS' STRIKE IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 9.—Yesterday evening the printers in the *Journal* and *Register* offices were notified that after that day the price of composition would be reduced on all work from 40 cents to 35. The printers have struck. The *Journal* and *Register* will be issued as usual, as a sufficient number of printers and apprentices have been obtained for that purpose.

MEN DISCHARGED FROM THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Six hundred men were discharged yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is reported that another discharge will take place on the 15th inst.

THE LABORERS IN KENTUCKY DISCHARGED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9.—The closing of large iron works and various factories around the Falls has thrown about 4,000 operatives out of employment. The plug-tobacco factories here, fourteen in number, are generally cutting down their force and reducing wages. Some of the largest dealers say they will close up in a few days until January or February. The annual product of these factories is ordinarily $5,000,000.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Epidemic in Memphis at an End—Circular Letter from The Chief of Police—Three Deaths from the Fever Yesterday.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.—The following from Chief Athy, of the Memphis Police Department, will appear in the *Appeal* to-morrow morning: The epidemic is at an end, and the sick of my command are convalescing. The appeals made by me have been so generously responded to that, with the fund now on hand, I feel confident of having sufficient to give necessary relief to the sick, as well as to provide for the widows and family of deceased officers. With feelings of the deepest gratitude to the officials of other cities, and the friends near to us, who so munificently contributed to our relief, we return sincere thanks. Our debt of gratitude can never be paid.

P. B. ATHY, Chief of Police.

THE MORTUARY REPORT,

closing with 6 p. m., gives three yellow fever deaths and three from other causes—an increase of one yellow fever death over yesterday and the day previous. There was one new case o favor to-day.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

NEW YORK.

A BRIGHTER PROSPECT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The week closes with an improved feeling. Wall street feels better than yesterday; there are no further suspensions. Banks are growing stronger; reports from the West are encouraging, and cable telegrams from London are much less dismal, though not altogether as assuring as desired.

LONDON ADVICES.

Money in London was reported very active in open market at 9 per cent, and some firms had dispatches from their correspondents that the bank rate would be advanced to 10 per cent next week, and the Bank act suspended. Some foreign bankers also received instructions to enter into new negotiations with caution. There, it seems, shares of new diamond, gold, and silver mines of the wildest description, securities of doubtful railroads, and bonds of tottering and rotten governments, were taken with avidity, and in amounts that were astonishing. The Continent has suffered from the collapse of these wild schemes, and now London is feeling the pressure. It is estimated that the shrinkage at London in the securities mentioned above has been at least $1,000,000,000 within the year past.

MONEY.

Money here loaned at 1-32 to 5 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was quiet and firm, closing at 105¾@105⅞ for prime banker's 60 days' sterling, 108½ for sight, and 109@109½ for cable transfers. Commercial bills dull, as the advance in bankers' sterling is the result of distrust and not active demand.

GOLD

declined to 107 early in the day, but afterwards advanced to 107⅝, and closed at 107½. The rates paid for carrying were 1-16, 3-64, 1-32, 7, 5, 3, 6, and 7 per cent gold, and flat for borrowing. The final rate was 5 per cent for carrying. Clearances, $51,000,000. The Treasury operations for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of $2,318,900 on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and receipt of $1,356,096 for customs. Specie shipments the same time, $300,000, principally in silver bars. Total exports, $5,022,754, of which $4,013,527 were merchandise, and $1,009,229 dry goods.

GOVERNMENTS

steady at nominal prices.

STATE BONDS

dull, with very little doing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation to-day was exceedingly quiet, but a firmer feeling prevailed. The advance in prices ranged from ⅛ to 2¾ per cent. Erie rose from 38 to 40, and finally broke to 37¾. The rise in Erie was engineered by some German bankers, who called in their stock loaned to the bears, which made things lively for a time. One banker loaned 5,000 shares flat, but afterwards as high as ⅛ @¾ per cent was paid for borrowing. The general market rose ⅛ to 1½ per cent from the opening to the end of the first call, when the temper of speculation changed, and prices reacted ¼ to 1 per cent. Late in the day there was a firm feeling again, and the highest quotations were made toward the close. The largest dealings were in Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Erie, Wabash, Rock Island, and Pacific Mail.

QUOTATIONS.

Sterling, 106.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	112½	Coupons, '67	111⅛
Coupons, '62	106	Coupons, '68	111
Coupons, '64	106½	10-40s	105
Coupons, '65	107⅛	Currency 6s	109⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	110¾	New 5s	105

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	85	Virginias, old	32
Tennessees, old	63	North Carolinas, old	19
Tennessees, new	62½	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	45	St. Paul pfd	44¼
Western Union	47⅞	Wabash	36
Quicksilver	12	Wabash pfd	62
Adams Express	79	Ft. Wayne	80
Wells Fargo	57	Terre Haute	5
American Express	47	Terre Haute pfd	22
United States Ex.	49½	Chicago & Alton	84
Pacific Mail	27½	Chicago & Alton pfd	88
New York Central	79½	Ohio & Mississippi	22⅝
Erie	37⅞	C., C. & C.	60
Erie pfd	53	C., B. & Q.	88
Harlem	102½	Lake Shore	61⅞
Harlem pfd	100	Indiana Central	16⅞
Michigan Central	66½	Illinois Central	90
Pittsburgh	72	Union Pacific stocks	16
Northwestern	34½	Union Pacific bonds	65½
Northwestern pfd	53½	Central Pacific bonds	
Rock Island	86½	Del., Lack. & West	80½
N. J. Central	85	B., H. & Erie	1½
St. Paul	22⅝		

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY

were in session to-day, considering their reorganization, but adjourned to Monday without coming to any conclusion. The officers and Receiver of the Company have taken possession of the house and lot, and of certain other real estate in Brooklyn, which belonged to Carleton.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUSPENSION.

The special committee which was appointed by the Stock Exchange to investigate the conduct of A. D. Williams & Co. in overdrawing their account in the Bank of North America, on the 20th of September, and failing to make the same good in proper time, has reported to the Governing Committee that they deemed the conduct of Williams & Co. unjustifiable and destructive to their credit, and shocking to the confidence which must exist between institutions and business-men in the Stock Exchange. The committee also report that, while they acquit the firm of any intention to defraud, they express their unqualified condemnation of its conduct. Williams & Co. are suspended indefinitely from their membership in the Stock Exchange.

SATISFACTORILY SETTLED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The bankruptcy case of Kenyon Cox & Co. has been settled satisfactorily to all concerned, and legal proceedings stopped.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The Worcester *Spy* this morning contains a long and detailed statement of the condition of business in that city of the various manufactories and machine-shops. It says: The dull season affects the manufacturing interests of this as well as other cities, and in many cases the working force, as well as the number of working hours, has been reduced. The manufacturers of machinists' tools are most affected, and the firms engaged in wood-working are the least affected.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

It is about time for the boot and shoe manufacturers to suspend operations preparatory to the opening of the spring trade, but this year they have reduced help earlier than usual. In many cases, those firms who are at present running their establishments on full time, with a full force of hands, are engaged upon foreign orders, but few are being received at the present time for this country. One of the reasons assigned for the dullness in the boot business is the wet weather of last spring. Heavy goods are manufactured almost exclusively in this city, and dealers bought heavy after they had procured their spring stock, and, as a result, had to carry over portions of their spring stock almost entire.

Among the manufacturers of other classes of goods, the general opinion prevails that the demand will be unusually lively when the money market becomes settled, as there is at present but a very small supply in the market, dealers for several months past having purchased only what they required to meet the demands of their customers. With the exception of the boot and shoe business, manufacturers are generally confident that the present state of affairs will continue only through the month of December, and many of them are of the opinion that the spring trade will open during the month of December. The boot manufacturers are of the opinion that their business will revive about the middle of January, while the shoe dealers are confident that the first of January will see the shoe business active.

From the long list of reports furnished by different establishments, upon which the above conclusions are based, I quote a few concerning establishments that bore a national reputation.

THE AMES PLOW COMPANY,

manufacturers of agricultural implements, are running full time, with the usual number of hands. They have orders on hand which cannot be filled, without increasing their working force, until the middle of January. The prospect is that they will continue operating as at present through the winter.

THE RICE, BARTON FALES IRON AND MACHINE COMPANY,

manufacturers of paper, calico, printing, and bleaching machinery, are running on full time, with the usual number of hands, and have as yet taken no action either as to reducing the number of workmen or the hours of work.

F. WESSON, RIFLE AND PISTOL MANUFACTURING,

is employing the full number of workmen, and running ten hours a day for the present.

AT THE ARCADE MALLEABLE IRON FOUNDRY,

the working classes have not been reduced, although the number of working hours has been cut down from ten to seven.

T. K. EARLE & CO.,

manufacturers of card clothing, on Grafton street, are running eight hours a day with the usual number of hands.

THE WASHBURN STEEL AND IRON WORKS

have been idle for three weeks, but will probably resume business in a few days.

OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS.

Howe, Bigelow & Co., manufacturers of wire goods, are running eight hours a day, with the regular number of operatives. S. R. Heywood & Co., boot manufacturers, are employing their usual number of men, and running full time. Last week they produced more boots than during any other week of the year. This is an exceptional case.

Wood, Light & Co., manufacturers of machinists' tools, are running on full time, with three-fourths their regular number of men, but will probably soon run eight hours a day.

E. Allen & Co., firearms manufacturers, are running seven hours a day, with the full number of workmen.

THE NAIL AND IRON MANUFACTURERS

doing business in New England have decided to cut down the wages of their employes 10 per cent from the first of December. This determination has been reached after much consultation, and is based upon several reasons. It is claimed that the present low prices yield the manufacturers less than a living profit, and some assert that they are losing money. The stock of nails is running low and in view of the prospect it is deemed better to keep all the men at work at reduced wages than to turn a part of them off. The reduction is not to be applied to the poorer class of laborers now receiving $1.50 a day. All the Companies in Massachusetts excepting the Fall River Iron Works, have agreed to the arrangement. They are the Weymouth Iron Company, of Weymouth; the Parker Mill, of Wareham, and the Providence Iron Company, of Providence, R. I., the last two mills being under the same management. LaSalle, Perkins & Co., of the Bridgewater Somerset Iron Co., of Somerset; Old Colony Iron Co., of Taunton; Tremont Nail Co., of Tremont; East Bridgewater Iron Co., and the Wareham Nail Co., of Wareham, do a yearly business of over $6,000,000. The large establishment of Coffin & Co., in Wareham, better known as the Pembroke Iron Mills, had concluded to shut down entirely. When the operatives heard of this they held a consultation and voluntarily proposed to

ACCEPT A MATERIAL REDUCTION OF WAGES

if they could have continued employment. Under these circumstances it has been determined to keep the mills running.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—The Clearing House Committee of the banks of this city, to whom was intrusted the issuing of Clearing-House certificates, have asked to be discharged, as the certificates have all been returned, and by the Committee canceled and destroyed, and the securities received been returned to the parties who deposited them. This closes up the arrangement by which the banks made common cause to check the panic. In every way the management was a success. Not a bank here failed, and only the sum of $450,000 in Clearing-House certificates was necessary to tide off the period of the panic.

THE RAILROADS.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—The Railroad Managers of roads terminating here consider a reduction of expenses necessary. Working hours and wages in shops will be reduced; also, the number of trains where practicable.

THE TENNESSEE RAILROAD TROUBLES.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 8.—Charles Wilson, Grand Chief Engineer, authorizes the statement that no subdivision of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will be sustained in a strike unless they first obtain the advice of the whole organization, and no division or member will be sustained that interferes in any manner with the Company's property or employes. The present strike in Tennessee is without authority of the Brotherhood.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad has reduced the wages of its employes in their shops at Sedalia, Mo., 10 per cent, and their time 20 per cent. It is said that the men will refuse to work on these terms.

DRY GOODS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—The *Advertiser*, in its weekly review of the condition of the market this morning, says: "The general condition of business remains without special change, except that among the dealers in dry goods there is a much more cheerful feeling. The sales of agents are not large, and they never are at this season of the year, but it is pleasant to see the wheels of business moving a little faster than they have been."

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—In the dry-goods market the jobbing branches are more active, but business with commission houses remains quiet. The market for cotton goods is steady and unchanged. Brown and bleached cottons, cotton flannels, tickings, and denims in better jobbing request. Prints fairly active. Foreign and domestic dress fabrics selling more freely. Woolens for men's wear quiet. Flannels in steady demand.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—There is a very hopeful feeling among the provision trade, and the reports from the West are regarded as quite favorable.

BREADSTUFFS

remain unchanged, and the sales continue to be confined to the actual wants of consumers. Grain is firmer, and, while the demand is not any larger, the favorable advices from abroad tend to stiffen up prices here.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE,

as usual at this season, continues light, but the market is in a healthy condition, and, while the sales for spring goods may open later than usual, the demand is likely to be more than an average one.

PRODUCE

is hardly so active, and some of the leading articles not so strong as last week.

GROCERIES

are weak. Fish remain quiet, and the demand is still limited to moderate quantities.

LEATHER

is quiet, and the demand from the manufacturers of spring goods has not yet set in.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 8.—In the financial line nothing new was developed to-day. There was a rumor of the failure of two prominent houses, but they are false. No failures have occurred further than those recorded in THE TRIBUNE. Messrs. McVays returned all deposits made on yesterday, and they deny that any one deposited $1,000 with them just before they closed. There seems to be no doubt in the public mind here that they will soon resume, and much sympathy is expressed for them, as they have always done a straight-forward, honorable business. The failure of Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., in New York, was the real cause of their suspension. The firm have not yet made a statement, but they promise one in a very few days.

THE SPRAGUES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.—The gentlemen who were designated as the Trustees of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, at the meeting of the creditors the other day, have consented to serve. All persons who hold the obligations of the corporation are requested to send their address to Rufus Waterman, Providence, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

WESTERN FIRMS IN TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 8.—The failure of George W. Fletcher, general store, St. Elmo, Ill., is announced. Liabilities heavy. Will probably settle for 30 cents on the dollar.

The house of Fuhlendorf, boots and shoes, is in trouble, offering to compromise. There is a tendency among small dealers of Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline to cover up their stocks with chattel mortgages, in order to secure their friends in case of emergency.

THE TRADES.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The strike of the bricklayers and laborers continues. Builders who desire to carry on the work are unable to find a sufficient number of men who are willing to labor at reduced wages, and it is not unusual to find mechanics applying for the work of an unskilled laborer. In some instances the substitutes for men on a strike have been induced to leave work, the society men promising all the money needed. The workingmen have resolved to petition Congress to repeal the tariff on hatters' silk plush, and to-morrow will consider their own condition in this city, with a view to its improvement. About 400 men are employed on the Post-Office building, working under the eight-hour law, and it is intended to keep the force up to this number during the whole winter.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—There is a decidedly better feeling in the market this morning.

It is the general opinion on the Exchange that the rate of discount of the Bank of England will be advanced on or before Thursday. At noon the Bank Directors posted a card announcing that no change had been made in the rate.

Three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars in specie was shipped from Liverpool for New York to-day.

One hundred and four thousand pounds of bullion were shipped to-day from Southampton for New York.

THE ELECTIONS.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 8.—The *Evening Dispatch* gives a list of the next Legislature, classified as follows: Senate—Republican, 27; Opposition, 14. House—Republican, 60; Opposition, 45. Majority on joint ballot, 28. Republican loss from last year, 49. The Opposition gain eight votes in the Senate, which will count against Ramsey's re-election.

Returns are coming in slowly. The vote is light, and Davis' majority may not exceed 5,000. Dike, anti-Ring candidate, is certainly elected Treasurer. The vote on Secretary of State is close, with the chances favoring Jennison, Republican. Davis and the whole Republican ticket would have been defeated had the Opposition known its own strength. The Liberal-Democratic State Committee never met or took any action during the campaign. The Owatonna Committee met only once, and then did nothing more than subscribe $2.50 for campaign expenses. Their State candidates expected defeat, and did little to prevent it. The Republican losses are, therefore, surprising, and encourage the Opposition to unite and work together hereafter.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—Thomas L. Jefferson was elected State Senator to-day from the Thirty-sixth District, comprising the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards of this city, by 1,041 majority, over J. P. Sacksteder. The election was to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of G. T. Pope.

RELIGIOUS.

Saturday's Session of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention at Bloomington—Reports from the Various Associations—Interesting Discussions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Nov. 8.—The second day of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention opened with largely increased attendance. The devotions were conducted by A. B. Wicker, of Bloomington. A short time was taken up in hearing reports from the different Associations. Normal reported live depot work. A hundred dollars' worth of tracts are on their way from Europe, and the work was being pressed with energy, zeal, and determination to make the Association more useful in the future.

Champaign reported a promising organization. Aurora spoke of its mission school.

F. C. Delong read an interesting report of the Chicago Swedish Association and Norwegian Association. He reported an interesting and useful work among the immigrants, who need some one to save them from swindlers everywhere ready to dupe them.

The depot work of Chicago, surviving the fire, was reported by Mr. Hitchcock.

The discussion on State and National work opened in an interesting address by Mr. Conant, of Chicago, followed by Mr. Morse, of New York, bringing his large experience in the United States and the British Provinces to testify to the truth of Mr. Conant's remarks.

The Convention appointed Mr. Bentley, of Mason City; Fitzwilliam, of Bloomington; Hitchcock, of Chicago; Moore, of Champaign, and Erickson, of Chicago, a committee to report on permanent organization.

The afternoon was principally devoted to the discussion of the topic "How can the Young Men's Christian Association help to create public sentiment against desecration of the Sabbath by railroads." Messrs. Morse, of New Cork, Hitchcock, of Chicago, President Edwards, of Normal, and others spoke upon the question, and a Committee was appointed to take the matter in charge.

This closed discussion of the topics agreed on.

To-morrow, at nearly every church in the city, services will be conducted by members of the Convention. There will be Scandinavian services in the afternoon conducted by Messrs. Munson, Erickson, Hawsop, and Peterson, of Chicago. There will be a union service of all the churches at Durley Hall.

A Correction.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 8.—The information telegraphed from DesMoines that Iowa had been divided into four Catholic Sees is undoubtedly false. No such division has as yet been made, and when it is made Davenport will be the seat of one See. The highest Catholic authorities in this city have heard of no division whatever.

Convention of Methodist Bishops.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The annual convention of the Methodist Bishops, for the purpose of laying out the work of the Church for the year, began its session at Newark to-day.

RAILROAD OFFENSES.

Suit to Be Instituted by the Railroad Commissioners Against the Chicago & Alton Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 8.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners were yesterday at Carlinville and Virden, and took a large amount of testimony, which they state establishes the fact that the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company at those points discriminates against St. Louis, and in favor of Chicago trade. The evidence is of such a positive character that the present purpose of the Commissioners is to at once institute a suit against the Company for violation of the Railroad law.

Col. Cook, one of the Commissioners, left here this noon very sick, in consequence of which the Board adjourned, but they will resume their official investigations into the offenses charged against railroad management next week.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Nov. 8.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners held a meeting at this place last night for the purpose of eliciting an expression from the merchants and manufacturers of this city as to the workings of our present Railroad law. The meeting was well attended.

CANADA.

The New Cabinet and How It is Liked—The Ministerial Press Resigned to the Situation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Nov. 8.—The office of Minister of Militia has been filled by Ross, of Victoria. The Presidency of the Council is still unfilled.

In addition to those reported, it appears that the outgoing Government made a long list of appointments. Members are leaving for their homes, very few remaining in the city.

The composition of the new Ministry gives very general satisfaction to the country. It possesses great executive talent, and is much more representative in character than its predecessor.

TORONTO, Nov. 8.—The Ministerial papers assert that the new Ministers will not be opposed in their re-election by Opposition candidates. There is one very good reason therefor. Nearly every man was elected by a large majority, and an Opposition candidate would have no chance.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Proposed Railroad Loan.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 8.—Mr. William Hooper, Trustee of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, started to England to-day to negotiate a sale of $5,000,000 Southern Railroad bonds, to be paid for on delivery.

The Canada Southern.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8.—The Canada Southern Railway will commence running passenger trains hence to Fayette on Monday.

THE DIXON BRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Nov. 8.—The great bridge across Rock River, nearly 700 feet in length, was finished to-day. The American Bridge Company of Chicago, have done their work well. This bridge takes the place of the Truesdall iron bridge, which fell on that memorable Sunday, May 4, when nearly fifty lives were sacrificed.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

THE PROLONGATION QUESTION.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The three bureaux of the Assembly which deferred until to-day naming their members of the Committee on the prolongation of President MacMahon's power, have elected Count de Remusat, Leon Say, and Laboulaye, all members of the Left. These elections give the Republicans a majority of one in the Committee. The result has caused the most intense excitement. It is said that the Right, which on the opening of the Assembly submitted a motion prolonging President MacMahon's powers for ten years, has offered as a compromise to make the term five years.

DEBATE POSTPONED.

Leon Say, at the request of the Government, has consented to a postponement of the debate on his interpellation for failure to order the elections to fill the vacancies in the Assembly.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Evening.—All the Ministers tendered their resignations to McMahon this afternoon, but he declined to accept them.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

In the Bazaine Court-Marshal to-day, Marshal Canrobert and Gen. l'Admirault testified that to their knowledge no dispatch was received at Metz from Marshal MacMahon on the 23d of August. They also swore that MacMahon's advance was not alluded to by Bazaine at the Council of War held on the 26th of August.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, Spain, Nov. 8.—Intelligence has just been received here of a great victory by the Carlists over the Government troops, after a desperate fight, near Myranda del Arga, in the Province of Navarre. The loss of the Republicans was very great, including among the killed Lieut.-Gen. Prima De Rivera. Gen. Moriones was wounded and taken prisoner by the Royalists, with forty-one other officers. The Carlists also lost heavily, and among their wounded are Gen. Olla and other chiefs.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—The *Official Gazette* announces that an engagement has taken place between the Carlists and Republicans, near Miranda del Arga, but says the result is not known.

ITALY.

TURIN, Nov. 8.—The ceremonies attending the completion of the monument commemorating the deeds of Count Cavour took place here to-day. The ceremonies were very imposing, and among those participating were Victor Emanuel, the Italian Prime Minister of the Cabinet, Senators, Deputies, foreign representatives, city authorities, and a large body of troops. Notwithstanding a heavy rain-storm, an immense and enthusiastic crowd gathered to witness the ceremonies. The Mayor of the city delivered an address, in which he paid a high tribute to Count Cavour, through whom, he said, "The star of Savoy became the sun of Italy."

WASHINGTON.

Amusing Correspondence—A Southern Loan Proposed—District Matters—Civil Service Examinations Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—There is considerable anxiety in military circles over a correspondence between the Chief Signal Officer, Myer, and the Secretary of War. Myers' rank is Colonel, with a Brigadier brevet. He has fallen into the habit of signing himself "Brigadier-General." Two timely official hints were given him that his assumed rank was in violation of fact and law. A few days ago the Secretary of War wrote him an autograph letter that he had no right whatever, to sign himself Brigadier-General, since which time he has entered his name, on the weather reports "Brigadier-General by brevet."

REDICULOUS PROPOSITION.

A great deal of ridicule is bestowed on the letters of R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, which appear to-day, urging the United States to loan $500,000,000 to the South in 4 per cent thirty-years bonds, for which the planters are to pay 6 per cent, and give a first mortgage on their lands. Hunter says that Mr. Lincoln advocated this plan.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

The Governor of the District of Columbia and his personal staff have gone to New York to make some financial arrangements, in order to stay the more restive contractors who demand their money. The report of the Engineer of the District, which has been circulated to-day in the manuscript, shows a truly extraordinary amount of public works, enough to distinguish a large commonwealth. About 500 miles of improved sidewalk and roadway have been laid down in less than two years.

[To the Associated Press.]

POSTAL-SERVICE EXTENSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—An extension of the postal service has been ordered on the Peninsular Railroad, from South Bend to Fort Wayne Junction, 46 miles, commencing on the 16th of November.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TREASURY-AGENTS.

The First Comptroller has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New York that the bankruptcy of an agent is a revocation of the agency; but where, subsequently to bankruptcy, a principal, with the knowledge of the fact, appoints the bankrupt his agent, the latter may lawfully transact any business intrusted to him.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

In view of the shortness of the notice given of the District Civil Service examinations to be held in Cincinnati and St. Louis, the Civil Service Commission has postponed the Cincinnati examination to Dec. 4, and the St. Louis examination to Dec. 9. The 17th of December has been fixed for the holding of an examination in Savannah for the Southern District. Applications will be received at the proper Departments from those wishing to compete in the Cincinnati examination to the 20th of November, and for the Savannah examination to the 5th of December. These examinations are to fill $1,200 clerkships in the Departments at Washington. The places at which the examinations will be held will be specified in the notices sent to candidates by the Chief Examiner. Instructions as to the form of making application may be obtained by addressing E. O. Graves, Chief Examiner, Washington.

THE RAWLINS STATUE.

The statue to the late Secretary Rawlins, for which an appropriation was made at the last session of Congress, has been designed and modeled, and will soon be cast in bronze.

COMMITTED FOR CONTEMPT.

The Town Clerk and Supervisor of the Town of Forrester, Ogle County, Ill., Sent to Jail for Contempt of Court.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 8.—A contempt case of much interest was before the Court yesterday. The town of Forrester, Ogle County, voted $75,000 to the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, in times when the fever was high for municipal aid to railroads. The lapse of time developed features of the investment not so desirable as the people had flattered themselves they would be, and the bonds were not issued. A decree of the Court was issued on May 23, 1873, to issue seventy-five bonds of $1,000 each, and on the 11th of October last an order was issued citing the Clerk and the Supervisor of the town to show cause why the bonds were not issued, followed on Oct. 23 by an order to show cause why a writ of attachment for contempt should not be issued. Although they pleaded an Ogle County injunction, the Court overruled its application in the case in hand, and yesterday committed Franklin M. Tice and John A. Smith, the officers before named, to the County Jail till they sign the bonds, and they are now in confinement awaiting the result of a consultation with legal and other counsel.

NEW YORK.

The Fight Between Commissioner Charlick and Tammany Becomes Interesting—Valuable Facts Likely to Leak out—Municipal Expenses.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Police Commissioner Charlick was expelled from Tammany Hall the other night on motion of John Morrissey, and now Commissioner Charlick has issued an order to have all gambling houses and policy shops of this city closed up immediately under pain of dismissal from the police department of the Captains who do not see that the order is carried out to the letter. He says if the Tammany Hall General Committee wants reform in the city, now they shall have it if the Police Department can give it to them. It was expected that Tammany would to-day formally prefer charges against Commissioner Charlick, and demand his removal by Mayor Havemeyer. The allegations are that gross frauds were committed in certain districts where the Commission had visited; that the Inspectors of Election were changed when it was thought necessary to defeat candidates; that policemen were used before and on the day of the election to intimidate voters, and that even street-sweepers were dismissed from the employ of the city when thought friendly to candidates. It is also said that serious charges are to be preferred against Police Superintendent Matzal in relation to his management and alleged manipulations of the election returns, using the police force to affect his purpose. A curious phase of this fight is, it is alleged, that Commissioner Charlick owes his place in the Police Board to John Morrissey. He could not have been confirmed without his consent, and was only put in nomination by the Mayor after Morrissey had been consulted by a friend.

According to the estimates of the several Departments, which were passed yesterday by the Board of Apportionment, it will cost $8,500,000 more to carry on the City and County Governments in 1874 than it did in 1873.

CRIME.

A Young Man Stabs His Father and then Kills Himself.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 8.—A horrible tragedy was enacted last evening at Monongahela City, 20 miles from this city, up the Monongahela River. A son fatally stabbed his father and then committed suicide. From information which your correspondent obtained, it appears that an old-time feud existed between John Clemens, of the above place, and his son, James. The trouble arose out of the division of the old man's property, who, it seems, turned over his real estate to other parties, and muddled things generally, cutting off his son. Some time ago the senior Clemens, who was a widower 68 years of age, married again, and turned over all his property to his wife, thus complicating matters more. The son stayed at his father's house since he was married, and several weeks ago he and his step-mother had a fuss, which resulted in a complaint being lodged before an Alderman. On Friday the woman had a hearing, and was discharged. James said he would have revenge. So, last night, going to the butcher-shop, where he was employed, he procured a small butcher knife, sharpened it deliberately on a steel, and then went out to hunt his father. He found him with the friends of his wife, a few doors from his own house, on Race street, near Water. He at once made a pass for the old man, and succeeded in cutting a terrible wound in his abdomen, extending clear across and through the left groin. The old man fell, and some parties approached James to arrest him, when he said, "I have had my revenge, and am ready to die," and at once plunged the knife into his breast cutting clear through into the heart, severing that in two and killing him instantly. An inquest was held on his remains to-day, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered. John Clemens is still alive, but sinking. He was a Justice of the Peace for many years, and was a man of considerable note in the borough.

The Fort Wayne City Treasurer Resigns to Escape Impeachment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 8.—In the impeachment-trial of John A. Droegmyer, City Treasurer, last night, at the conclusion of the evidence of the prosecution a recess was taken until 11:30. Being called to order, the defense rested, the prosecution and proposed to submit the case without argument. Defense demurring, spirited discussion took place as to the time speakers be allowed to make their argument. City-Attorney Newberger waived argument. Mr. Colerick, for the defense, made a spirited address, condemning the Common Council for dereliction of duty, severely criticising the manner in which the case had been carried on, and, to the astonishment of all, tendered Droegmyer's resignation. It was understood that he would make a vigorous fight.

Droegmyer's resignation was accepted, and Mr. McCulloch made a motion to the Council to at once choose a successor, which was carried. C. M. Barton, E. L. Chittenden, Jeff C. Bowser, and Platt J. Wise were nominated. Barton was declared elected on the ninth ballot.

Mr. McCulloch introduced a resolution fixing the bond of the Treasurer at $500,000, which passed, and the Council adjourned.

It is thought that criminal proceedings will be commenced against Droegmyer for fraud.

The Outrage at Portland, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORTLAND, Ind., Nov. 8.—The man Huey, so diabolically outraged here yesterday morning, is getting along very well, although still in great agony. A man named Shannon was arrested today, and will have a trial this evening. Shannon has several times threatened Huey's life, because, when Marshal, he jailed Shannon often for drunkenness.

Pieces of flesh cut from Huey cannot be found, and it is supposed they were carried off by the violators. The deed was done in the dark, and so quickly that before the man was fairly awake it was over, and the men escaping. Not a word was spoken. It is said an old lover of the girl to whom Huey is engaged was seen in town the afternoon before the crime, and has not been seen since. Great efforts are being made to find him, but they have not succeeded yet.

LATER.—Shannon has been released on $500 bail.

Escape of Jail Prisoners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Nov. 8.—This morning, on going into our jail, the Sheriff found it empty. Five prisoners had escaped during the night by tearing up the floor and digging a hole in the ground that reached to the jail yard, where no obstacle stood in their way of flight. Their names were, Edwin Hull, charged with the crime of larceny; James Clark, Edwin Darby, and Charles Weston, robberry, and William McCaligan, rape. At this time, 10 p. m., none of them have been captured. Weston lives in Chicago.

Struck Dead with a Hoe.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Nov. 8.—Strauss, a Hebrew farmer of Jackson County, 60 years old, was murdered yesterday evening. The murderer was stealing potatoes, and when remonstrated with, struck Strauss a fatal blow in the temple with a hoe. Strauss was brought here for interment. The murderer was arrested.

Imprisonment for Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Nov. 8.—The murder trial which has been in progress here for the past two weeks was concluded last night. Owen O'Connor was found guilty of the murder of Dennis Allen, and the verdict of the jury was imprisonment for his natural life.

A Murderer Surrenders Himself.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Royal Sammis, who was indicted for murder in the second degree in connection with the Kelsey case, surrendered himself to-day to the Sheriff of Queen's County, and was taken to jail. His brother had previously been arrested on a similar indictment. The prisoners made application through counsel to be released on bail, which was denied, and they went to prison.

Absconded With $10,000 and Another Man's Wife.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8.—A dispatch from New Buffalo says: George Rice, a Benton Harbor (Mich.) merchant, sold goods obtained on credit in New York, and cleared out with $10,000 so acquired, taking with him another man's wife, leaving his own family to shift for themselves.

The Udderzook Case.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Nov. 8.—The jury in the Udderzook case have not yet returned a verdict. A report says they are divided between a verdict of murder in the first and second degrees.

The Lowell Boy-Murderer.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 8.—The jury in the case of George E. Curtis, aged 10 years, who has been on trial for the murder of a child 3 years, will return a sealed verdict on Monday.

An Unsuccessful Ku-Klux Raid in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The following account of a terrible tragedy is received from San Mateo County to-day:

"About a year ago John Green and Charles Kinzey, proprietors of the Lincoln Hotel, Pescaderoo, exchanged. Proprietor Green traded his ranch at Pescaderoo with Kinzey for land in Iowa and other States. Upon Green going East he found Kinzey did not own the land represented. He came back and commenced suit against Kinzey for damages. Green's wife had a homestead claim filed on the land at Pescaderoo, and affirmed that she did not sign the deed. On coming back she went on to her land and took peaceable possession of it four or five days ago, and is living on it. Last evening Kinzey hired a number of men, and, together with Mrs. Kinzey, attempted to oust the Green family and take possession of the house or burn it. Green forbade them coming on to the property, and ordered them to leave. The attacking party, consisting of William Dow, Alexander McLean, and Michael McLean, forced open the gate leading to the yard, and made a rush for the door. Harvey Green, a brother, who was outside, they shot dead near the door. Green's family inside then opened fire on the attacking party and drove them away. Dow was slightly wounded, also McLean. John Green had one of his fingers shot off. Kinzey and his gang were arrested and taken to Redwood City, where there was great excitement and threats of lynching. A Coroner's jury found them guilty of murder in the first degree.

ST. PAUL.

The Charges Against Indian Commissioner Smith.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 8.—With reference to the statement from Washington that Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith asks an official investigation of his sale of the Leach Lake Pine, and his conduct while agent, parties here and on the Northern Indian reservations profess that they can sustain the charges made, and others more damaging not yet made public, but say that an investigation under the auspices of Delano would be farcical. They want an investigation by parties having no connection with the Indian Bureau, having power to recommend a reformation of abuses by radical changes in the Indian management.

MEMPHIS.

The Mortuary Report—Revival of Business.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 8.—The mortuary report for the past 24 hours is as follows: Yellow fever, 3; other causes, 3. Deaths for the week—yellow fever, 27; other causes, 30. Decrease from last week—yellow fever, 59; other causes, 17.

The Secretary of the Board of Health reports that the week's summary shows the city free from all danger of infectious or contagious diseases. The deaths from yellow fever are but the lingering results of the late epidemic.

Weather warm. All fear of a renewal of the fever has disappeared, and visitors from all parts of the country are on the streets. The city is rapidly filling up with returning citizens, and business is more animated to-day than since the close of the last season. Merchants express themselves much encouraged with the prospects ahead.

DUBUQUE.

Building Improvements—The Babbage Letter.

DUBUQUE, Ia, Nov. 8.—Statistics collected of the building improvements in Dubuque the past season, make a fine showing for the city. Not including the railroad improvements, the aggregate is quite as large as it was last year, or the year before, and shows that the city is still evidently progressing. The principal buildings put up during the year are the new *Herald* office, new Julien House, Illinois Central freight depot, Michel block, etc.

The letter of Babbage, published in one of the Chicago papers, charging a bogus draft of $75,000 on Sheffield, the defaulting President of the Merchants' National Bank, causes quite a sensation here. Sheffield's friends claim that the charge is false, and that Babbage cannot be believed, no matter what he says, but most people are ready to believe most anything that is bad of either of them.

THE INDIANS.

Over 7,000 Roaming About Texas, Under Big Tree, Committing Depredations.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 8.—A Waco (Texas) dispatch says: "Capt. J. E. Elgin has just returned from an extensive trip on the frontier, and reports that the Indians are as bad, if not worse, than they have been since the war. All the Indians are off their reservations, except Satanta. They are headed by Big Tree, and have stolen nearly all the horses on the Little Wichita and West Fork. Seventy-five hundred of them crossed the Little Wichita last week. A party of thirteen stole two horses in Jacksboro on Sunday night. It is reported that a surveying party camped outside of Jacksboro were fired on by them."

CASUALTIES.

Killed by a Boiler-Explosion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., Nov. 8.—Yesterday afternoon a saw-mill boiler exploded in Buena Vista Township, Jasper County, instantly killing Nathan Ballard, a farmer, who was waiting for lumber to be sawed.

Killed By Falling Into a Well.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 8.—Joseph Clark, a farmer living some miles north of Antwerp, Ohio, was found dead in a well on his premises. The well was without a curb, and it is thought from the position of the body that deceased fell in backwards and was unable to help himself. He was a very old man, being one of the oldest settlers there.

OBITUARY.

Col. John Patrick.

OMAHA, Nov. 8.—Col. John Patrick, one of the oldest settlers of Nebraska, died in this city this morning of paralysis of the brain. He is widely known throughout Pennsylvania as editor of the Philadelphia *Argus* during Buchanan's Administration. The remains will be interred at Uniontown, Pa.

Lyman Kingsbury.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 8.—Lyman E. Kingsbury, of the firm of Kingsbury Bros., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, and a well-known business-man, died at his residence in this city this morning at 5 o'clock.

FIRES.

At Prairie du Chien.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Nov. 8.—The extensive carriage-works of J. C Trainor, the Kane's Hotel, two dwellings, two barns, with four horses, two wagons, and other valuable property were consumed by fire at Prairie du Chien, Wis., early this morning. Loss about $20,000; partially covered by insurance. The fire originated from a candle left in the barn.

ILLINOIS NEWS ITEMS.

The people of Quincy, on Tuesday, by a vote of 457 for to 1,323 against, voted down the proposed new city charter. It will now sleep for four years.

—A large increase in the Republican vote of Big Rock, Kane County, is claimed. At the election last June for Circuit Judge no votes were cast for the Republican candidate, and at the recent election one vote was given, which is a cheering indication.—*Aurora Herald.*

—The county tax debt, so long hanging over Clark County, has at last been funded by the Board of Supervisors, and is to be paid one-fourth in five, and same in ten, fifteen, and twenty years' bonds of the county, to issue and draw interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. The debt amounts to $88,000.

—Quincy is boasting that she pays her police force $1,096 a month, and country newspapers in her vicinity quote the item with awe. That may be a large sum for a quiet place like Quincy, but Peoria pays more than $1,500 every month to her police force, and the only regret is that the force is not larger.—*Peoria Transcript.*

—The Mattoon Post-Office affair culminated in an election for the position, on last Tuesday. It is known to our readers that Capt. George W. Lynn was appointed Postmaster of this city some time since. Mr. Clark, the present incumbent, went on to Washington and succeeded in getting the appointment revoked and himself reinstated. Capt. Lynn went to headquarters to see what it all meant, and finally succeeded in having the matter submitted to the people of Mattoon Township. The election took place Tuesday last, and resulted in the choice of Capt. Lynn by a large majority, and he will soon take possession of the office.—*Tuscola Journal.*

—Sangamon County has had but two County Clerks since its organization in 1821,—fifty-two years ago—and both of these belonged to the same family, being father and son. The first was Charles R. Matheny, Sr., who was chosen in 1821, being constantly re-elected until 1831, when he died, and his son Noah was appointed Clerk ad interim, and afterwards elected to that place, holding it uninterruptedly to the present time. At Tuesday's election, however, Mr. Matheny was defeated by a small majority, and now gives place to Sangamon County's third Clerk. It is doubtful whether another similar instance, where an elective office has remained so long in the same hands, can be found in the West.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 8.—James Little, of Milan, Ill., whose attempts at suicide was telegraphed some days ago, after four days intense suffering, died from the effects of the pistol-shot this morning. He was well known, and said to be extensively wealthy. No cause can be assigned for the rash act.

IOWA STATE GRANGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 8.—The time for holding the annual session of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry has been changed to Dec. 9. The meetings will be held in the State House.

THE CUBAN PATRIOTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—All the public interest about the Executive person, centres to-day upon the capture of the Virginius, and the execution of her prominent passengers. Mr. Fish, who has been the mainstay of neutrality, shows an awkwardness in the midst of the indignant exclamations and protests from every side. The President has always occupied a wavering position on the Cuba question, and Gen. Sherman seldom loses an opportunity to put in a word for the oppressed Cubans. Mr. Fish, whose son-in-law, Webster, has been the Spanish Attorney in New York, is very persistent in his position, and his resignation is well understood to be pending upon any act of interference with Cuba by the Government. He has been supported in this position by the merchants and conservative capitalists, who have strengthened his hands with complimentary correspondence. The President's sympathies are with the Cubans, but the helpless condition of our navy and our finances have retrained him from advancing beyond a conversational expression. To-day, some of the military callers-in urged the President to take the public mind off the monetary panic, and give the unemployed operatives something to think about by a bold expression in behalf of the free cause in Cuba. The dying condition of old Mr. Dent and the equally hopeless situation of Judge James Dent exercise unfavorable effects upon the Cuban cause.

The *Evening Star*, which supports any Administration in power, comes out to-day in a leading article for the recognition of Cuban belligerency.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE EXECUTION.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—The following dispatch from Gen. Burriel, commander of the Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba, to the Captain-General, contains all the information thus far received of the shooting of the insurgent leaders:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 4.

To His Excellency the Captain-General:

At 6 o'clock this morning were shot in this city, for being traitors to their country and for being insurgent chiefs, the following persons, styling themselves "Patriot Generals": Bernebe, Verona, alias Bembetta, General of Division; Pedro Cespedes, Commanding General of Cientuegos; General Jesus del Sol; and Brigadier General Washington Ryan. The executions took place in the presence of the entire corps of Volunteers, the force of regular infantry, and sailors from the fleet. An immense concourse of people also witnessed the act. The best of order prevailed. The prisoners met their death with composure.

(Signed), BURRIEL.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A telegram to the Spanish paper in this city says five of those captured on board the Virginius were shot, and that the fifth was Santa Rosa, aged 56, whose release from arrest on a charge of piracy was obtained last summer by Secretary Fish. He was engaged in the capture of the Spanish war vessel Commendatoria.

THE DEPARTURE FROM KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 7.—The steamer Virginius, after taking on board a large party of Cubans and some war material, cleared for Melion Bay on the 23d. The officers of customs examined the baggage of every passenger who went on board, to provide against any irregularity or violation of law. The evening before the Virginius sailed a grand banquet was given on board by Gen. Ryan, who was the chief of the expedition.

DISPATCHES FOR CESPEDES.

An open boat with a party of Cubans arrived at St. Ann a few days ago. They were two days on the way, and are bearers, they say, of important dispatches from Gen. Cespedes to the Cuban Consul in New York. Among those arrived are Col. Fernando Lopez, Quaralta, and Commander Louis Bezat Colon.

CUBAN INDIGNATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Gen. Quesada and several other prominent Cubans, it is said, will take immediate steps to hold a meeting in this city to express their indignation at the recent execution of their friends in Cuba. It is also said that Gen. Aquileras will soon have in readiness [illegible] men to lead into active service.

IN MADRID.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—President Castelar and Gen. Sickles, the United States Minister to Spain, were in close conference for a considerable time yesterday. The capture of the Virginius is understood to be under consideration.

How It Is That We All Belong to the Pope.

From the Catholic Telegraph (Cincinnati).

Some papers in this country are greatly troubled because the Holy Father, in his recent letter to the Emperor of Germany, claims that all who have received baptism are members of the Catholic Church. Yet the journals that profess to be startled by this Catholic doctrine speak about the Catholic faith with a freedom and positiveness that ought to be associated only with the most perfect knowledge. Suddenly they disclose an ignorance which a Catholic child could remove. They stumble helplessly over a difficulty of straw. Baptism, as all Christians hold, is the sacrament of regeneration. By its waters we are born again of Christ in the order of grace, as we are born first in the order of nature of Adam. If we are children of Christ by baptism, we are also children of his divine spouse, the Catholic Church. "No one," says St. Cyprian, "can have God for his father who has not the Church for his mother,"—as a mother she has a right to the obedience of all who are baptized. The recognition of baptism administered outside the Catholic Church is not, as some of these very learned journals think, a novelty. The Catholic Church has always admitted the validity of the baptism of Protestants when rightly administered. The minister of valid baptism may be Jew, heretic, Turk, or Infidel, provided the law of the Catholic Church, in form, matter, and intention, be observed. It is only when there is a reasonable doubt in their observance that she gives baptism to converts, and then only conditionally.

A Sample of Hard Times.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* tells of a sad case of destitution which has come within its observation in that city. A very poor but honest appearing and prepossessing young man named Robert Steel, on his own request, was sentenced yesterday to four months in the House of Correction, in order that he might work for the shelter it would afford him during the winter. He had been discharged from one of the mills early in the summer, during a reduction of labor, and having been deserted by his father, and having no mother, he had during the intervening months been dependent upon the charity of strangers. Without a bed on which to rest, he had been compelled to seek shelter at night in barns and other empty buildings, until the increasing coldness of weather no longer rendered it possible for him to resort to them. As a last alternative, he gave himself into the custody of the City Marshal, requesting that he might be sent to prison, where he might work for the shelter it might afford him against the winter. He was brought into court and sentenced as we have stated above. In committing him the Judge lamented the circumstances necessitating such a course, and said that if at any time any charitable person offered the young man (who is only 17) employment, he would give an order for his release.

Completion of the Louisiana Bridge.

From the Rock Island (Ill.) Argus, Nov. 6.

A telegram was received by Porter Skinner, Esq., of this city, to-day, notifying him that the last stone on the piers of the great railroad bridge at Louisiana, Mo., was laid yesterday, at 4 p. m.; that a very large crowd of people was present, speeches made, and a jolly good time had all around.

The contract for this work was let to Messrs. Reynolds, Sampaugh & Co., of this city; the first stone laid Aug. 13, 1873, and the job completed in sixty-eight and a half working days.

The work consisted of ten piers and two abutments, with two additional abutments on Nye Creek, all of which are now finished, being by far the most rapid work of the kind and magnitude ever done over the Father of Waters. The iron is being placed in position with great rapidity, and everything will be ready to turn over to the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company by the 1st of December next.

The rapidity with which the work has been pushed through to completion, and the very excellent manner in which it has been done add new laurels to the well-earned fame of the excellent contractors.

The Swiss Women.

Zurich Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

There is sad enough need of the elevation of women even in Switzerland. One hundred women climb each day to the splendid buildings which overlook the City of Zurich—the first fountain of learning in the Republic; a thousand women toil from sunset till late evening in the narrow lanes below, dragging heavy hand-carts, staggering under large burdens balanced upon their heads, sawing wood, or gathering the refuse from the streets with basket and shovel—in short, performing the most menial service that the lowest class of male laborers are condemned to do in America. I have often seen two slender women sawing oak and ash wood in the street, while a stout fellow stood by leisurely splitting the sawn sticks. One poor old creature, the other day, sat upon the curbstone, holding her saw reversed between her knees, and in utter weakness was rubbing the stick of wood upon it to saw it in two.

SPORTING.

The Great National Billiard Tournament to Begin This Evening.

Joe Dion and Snyder and Ubassy and Bessunger will Play the Inaugural Games.

Review of the Championship Season of 1873.

The Boston "Red Stockings" Again Win the Pennant.

The Six Great Professional Nines of Next Year---The Chicago Team.

BILLIARDS.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TOURNAMENT

at three-ball billiards will be commenced this evening at Kingsbury Music Hall. There are eight contestants for the prizes, which amount to $3,000, and twenty-eight games will have to be played, exclusive of the games which may be made necessary by ties, before a result can be reached. A medal of honor will be added to the emoluments of the winner of the first prize. The games will be played upon different makes of tables, to be supplied by the manufacturers contributing toward the prize fund. The players are Ubassy, Garnier, Cyrille Dion, Daly, Bessunger, Joseph Dion, Snyder, and Slosson—a finer field than was ever before brought together. The struggle which at New York was determined in favor of Garnier will be renewed in Chicago, with every possible inducement for every player to do his utmost to reverse that result. One player in particular has a strong interest in redeeming his lost footing. We refer to Ubassy, who in June wholly disappointed the high expectations raised by his superb play previous to the New York tournament. He has been in Chicago during the past two weeks, practicing every day, and evidently bent upon recovering his vanished prestige. Not less eager will Garnier be to maintain his position as champion of the world; while the Dions, Daly, Slosson, Bessunger, and Snyder all have hopes and pretensions of no mean order. The management of affairs is in most capable hands, Mr. Mike Geary having devoted his energies unremittingly to the perfection of the detailed arrangements, having for his coadjutor no less experienced and accomplished a manager than Mr. Tom Foley.

MEETING OF THE PLAYERS.

Yesterday afternoon the managers and players of the tournament held a meeting at the Sherman House, to make arrangements for the games. Messrs. Foley, Geary, Cyrille and Joseph Dion, Daly, Slosson, Snyder, Ubassy, Garnier, and the representative of John Bessunger, were present. Mr. Joseph Dion occupied the Chair. The question of admitting the Delany cushion to a place in the tournament was argued at considerable length, and as the Eastern players seemed unwilling to play unless it was allowed in, the mangers of the tournament were appointed a Committee to secure the acquiescence of the local manufacturers. The proposition of Mons. Ubassy, that the players change balls after playing 200 points, so that the man who might be unlucky enough to get an untrue ball at the commencement of the game would not be compelled to play with it all through, was accepted, provided the change is not made when the player is engaged in a run. In all other respects the tournament will be conducted according to the rules which governed the recent three-ball tournament in New York. Messrs. Foley and Geary were appointed a Committee to arrange the order of games. Messrs. Thomas and Michael Foley, Henry Rhines, T. Z. Cowles, and John W. Blaisdell were selected to act as referees. It was decided that the games should commence at half-past 7 in the evening. After the players had agreed to appear at a benefit to be given to Mr. Michael Geary at the close of the tournament, the meeting adjourned.

THIS EVENING

the tournament will begin. There will be two games, the first being between Joseph Dion, of New York, and Peter Snyder, of Chicago, and the second between Francois Ubassy and John Bessunger.

BASE BALL.

The ball season of 1873 is at an end. It has been, in many respects, a very remarkable one. The distinction between amateurs and professionals is so clearly marked that the former are again taking a lively interest in their clubs, and, in the East especially, each small town is again having its favorite nine. This is as it should be, not to become base-ball crazy, as the country did five and six years ago, but to foster the game throughout the land, and not confine such magnificent exercise to the large cities. With

THE PROFESSIONAL CLUBS,

the season has been a great success financially, and in raising the general standard and tone of the National game. Very few charges of dishonesty have been brought against any club or players this season, and these are almost invariably those of gamblers and blacklegs. It is no longer a question whether honesty is the best policy in base-ball. It has been shown time and again that people will turn out to see a game between clubs that are known to be "square," and that, on the other hand, they will not go to see clubs play against whom there is a suspicion of dishonest playing.

THE PLAYING OF THE YEAR

has been remarkable for games of small scores and close playing, notably so the fourteen innings between the Atlantics and Philadelphias, the score of which was 3 to 2, in favor of the latter. There were 68 games during the season, in which the winning club did not score more than nine runs. The time for large salaries is past. The Baltimore Club tried it the past season, and found it a failure. On Friday, Oct. 31,

THE CHAMPIONSHIP SEASON CLOSED.

Omitting the games played with the Resolutes and Marylands, and counting only games actually played, won and lost, we find the record to be as follows:

Clubs.	Games Played.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	54	39	15
Philadelphia	49	32	17
Baltimore	49	27	22
Athletic	49	26	23
Mutual	49	25	24
Atlantic	50	14	36
Washington	36	5	31
Totals	336	168	168

It will be noticed in the list of names enumerated below that in the Chicagos and Bostons there will be no player who is a native of the place, or was a member of an amateur nine in either city.

NEXT YEAR'S GREAT NINES.

The following are the nines already formed who will be the contestants for the championship of 1874:

Athletic—Clapp, catcher; McBride, pitcher; Sutton, short stop; Murnan, first base; Fisler, second base; Anson, third base; Gedney, left field; Battin, centre field; Fisher, right field, with McMullen, Reach, and Sensenderfer as substitutes.

Baltimore—Craver, catcher; Brainard, pitcher; McGeary, short stop; Mills, first base; Carey, second base; Fergeson, third base; Yorke, left field; Hall, centre field; Pike, right field, with Hooper, Barrett, and Koehler as substitutes.

Boston—White, catcher; Spaulding, pitcher; George Wright, short stop; O'Rourke, first base; Beals, second base; Barnes, third base; Leonard, left field; Harry Wright, centre field; McVey, right field, with Schafer, Birdsall, and Manning as substitutes.

Chicago—Malone, catcher; Zettlein, pitcher; Force, short stop; Glenn, first base; Wood, second base; Meyerle, third base; Cuthbert, left field; Treacy, centre field; Hines, right field, with Devalin and Pinkham as substitutes.

New York—Harlow, catcher; Mathews, pitcher; Pearce, short stop; Start, first base; Nelson, second base; Hatfield, third base; Remsen, left field; Booth, centre field; Higham, right field, with Pearce and Boyd as substitutes.

Philadelphia—Hicks, catcher; ———, pitcher; Holdsworth, short stop; Mack, first base; Fulmer, second base; Radcliffe, third base; Bechtel, left field; Eggler, centre field; Hastings, right field, with Pabor and Byard as substitutes.

IT WILL BE SEEN

that all these nines, but the veteran Athletics, take the name of the city they represent for the club name. This is a very good idea, and persons not thoroughly posted in the national game can easily tell what representative nines are opposed in any game they may chance to see or hear spoken of. The new "New York" nine is composed of players from the Mutuals and Atlantics of the present year, these two clubs having decided to return to the amateur arena. It will be observed that there is no pitcher mentioned as engaged for the Philadelphia Club. Cummings was engaged, but, on account of alleged misconduct and failure to comply with his written contract, we see the Baltimore Club have "dishonorably dismissed" him. Of course, unless they will reconsider this, he cannot play in any club belonging to the "Professional Association." One of the strongest pitchers in the country, and a good general player, remains unengaged, viz: Britt. If the Philadelphia Club hire him, as they undoubtedly will, he will prove, when supported as their new nine can support a pitcher, one of the most effective in the whole fraternity.

THE SIX CLUBS

enumerated above are all stock companies, and not co-operative nines, and it is likely no more clubs will enter for the professional championship, unless a stock company is organized in Washington. The past two seasons have clearly shown the folly of permitting co-operative clubs to play, for they have no chance of gaining the championship, and are continually disbanding, and the members "revolving" from one club to another. With the six strong nines that will be in the field, the struggle for the supremacy will doubtless be very exciting, and closely and stubbornly contested.

THE NEW CHICAGO NINE.

The arrangement of the Chicago nine given above is not that contemplated by the President, but we think it will be found the most advantageous way to arrange the players. Hines is too good a man not to have in the nine, and his position is the outfield. It will then be between Glenn and Devalin to see who retains his place in the nine and plays first base. We think the former is the better player of the two. His fielding is much better, and his batting, though not as strong, is much safer, which is the essential thing.

ABOUT THE MANAGEMENT.

Now, one word about the management of the nine we all hope to see win the champion pennant. It is universally acknowledged to be individually strong; perhaps, in this respect, the strongest in the country. But this will not make them champions. Take the experience of the past season. No club started out with a nine composed of as strong players as the Baltimore Club did. What is the result? They are fifth. Not because they were individually strong, but because they were not well managed. Then look, on the other hand, at the very creditable display made by the Atlantics and Washingtons. They were composed of green and second-rate players to a great extent; yet, by being well managed, they defeated the strongest clubs. The Bostons, too, played most of the season with two green players, viz: O'Rourke and Manning, and with very hard luck the first part of the year; yet, in the end, their thorough discipline and good management brought them to the first place, and for another year they are champions. We say all this to show how imperatively essential it is that a nine should be systematically and thoroughly disciplined. The future nine, that we hope and expect so much from, has in

MR. NICHOLAS YOUNG,

of Washington, one of the most experienced and able managers of ball clubs in the country, and in James Wood a Captain second to none. These gentlemen will do their work well and satisfactorily, if they are allowed to. But it will be a fatal policy to pursue the course that was taken with the old "White Stockings." The officers of the club have their several duties, and they must not interfere with the Manager and Captain, unless they wish to demoralize the nine. We don't want a nine that plays a brilliant game one day and a muffin the next. We want the champion pennant a year from today to belong to the Metropolis of the West, and in order to attain this, we must be sure of a nine that will play every day an earnest, intelligent, and reliable game. Let us hope for the best, and try to bear in mind "Not failure, but low aim is crime."

KILLED IN A ROW.

A Saloon Scrimmage in the Town of Lansing—One Man Shot Dead and Others Badly Beaten—Arrest of the Alleged Murderer.

Last Thursday evening the little village of Lansing, located on the Great Eastern Railway, about 16 miles from Chicago, in Cook County, was the scene of a shooting affray, resulting in the death of a young Englishman named George Crashaw, who died on Friday about midnight. It has not yet been definitely settled whether the fatal shot was intentional or accidental, nor in whose hands the weapon was when it was discharged; but a young German of this city, named Henry Briggs, living at No. 60 Astor street, has been arrested as the murderer and put in the county jail, pending the result of the Coroner's inquest, to be held to-day. Following are the details of the affray, as related to a TRIBUNE reporter, yesterday afternoon, by the supposed murderer and a young man who was a witness of the affray:

Thursday evening, about dusk, Henry Briggs, the supposed murderer, and a young man named Charles Weinaud, who resides in this city at No. 131 Cedar street, arrived in Lansing by a Great Eastern train, their destination being a farm-house in course of erection near by, on which both were engaged to work—Briggs as a mason, and Weinaud as a carpenter. It being late, they concluded to spend the night in Lansing, and, accordingly, began to look about for a lodging-house. In their wanderings they came to a saloon kept by a German named Matt Clyne. Here they swallowed two or three drinks, and were about to leave the place when a party of farmers, one of whom carried a gun, came in. Thereupon Briggs and Weinaud returned to the bar, and requested the rustics to drink with them. They all complied, with the exception of the man who carried the gun. His absence was not noticed until two or three rounds of liquor had been imbibed, when Weinaud asked him why he had refused to drink with him. The man replied in a sarcastic manner, and this led to hot words, which soon culminated in blows. The combatants were separated, but they went out into the street and renewed the fight. The gun was used by the farmer as a club, and Weinaud, in fear of his life, cried out, "Help! help!" Briggs, attracted by the cry of his comrade, ran to his assistance, and drawing a revolver shouted, "If you don't drop that gun I'll shoot you." This was the signal for a general fight, in which the six farmers fell upon the boys and beat them fearfully.

While the fight was going on, the young Englishman, Crashaw, who was shot, approached the crowd from the opposite side of the street, and at once engaged in the scuffle, which, from Briggs' narrative, was a contest for the possession of the revolver. A few minutes afterward the weapon was discharged.

Briggs claims that it went off accidentally, there being four or five hands upon it at the time. After it was discharged, Briggs was knocked down and terribly beaten, as his face shows, while his companion, Weinaud, ran away.

Soon after this occurrence, Crashaw staggered into the saloon and remarked quietly that he had been shot. In a few minutes he was unconscious, and was carried to his boarding-place, near by, where he died at midnight on Friday.

Briggs, hearing that some one had been shot, ran into the woods, where he laid down, and slept off his drunkenness. It was midnight when he awoke, and, upon recalling the events of the evening, he arose and retraced his steps to the saloon, which he found closed. While he was attempting to arouse the proprietor, some men approached from the opposite side of the street, and, seeing Briggs, they took hold of him roughly and carried him into a house near by, where he was detained until Saturday morning, when he was taken before Justice Shannon and committed without bail to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. Briggs was brought to this city by a Constable, and lodged in the County Jail at a late hour Saturday night. His companion returned to his home, and was arrested yesterday, and is detained as a witness. Briggs stoutly affirms that he did not fire the fatal shot. The Coroner will go to Lansing to-day and hold the inquest, when the doubtful phases of the affray will probably be cleared up.

Palmer House,

the finest hotel in the world, is now open. Price for board for the present month, $3 per day.

Dead Children on Fire.

From the Albany Times.

It appears that Charles LeDrumm, who lives at No. 368 Broadway, has been afflicted of late, having within a week lost three of his children by death from scarlet fever and measles. One was buried a few weeks ago, but the other two, having just died, were laid out in preparation for the grave upon a bed in a room adjoining the one in which the family resided. Lighted candles were placed about the couch, and the dead left alone. It is supposed that one of the candles fell from its socket and communicated fire to the surrounding drapery. At all events, about 7 o'clock this morning flames were seen issuing from the room, and, on entering, the bed on which the dead were resting was found to be in flames, and the inanimate bodies being slowly consumed. The alarm was given, and the fire extinguished with a few pails of water. The damage to the property was trifling, but the bodies were sadly scorched and disfigured.

THE COURTS.

The Republic Life Insurance Company Case.

Additional Amendments Filed by Judge Lawrence.

The Parker House Trouble---The "Lumberman's."

Proceedings in Bankruptcy---Supreme Court Opinions Filed Saturday.

Judge Lawrence, one of the counsel for the Republic Life Insurance Company, filed an amended bill on Saturday in the case of that Company against the County Clerk, Joseph Pollak. The principal amendment made is by inserting as an exhibit the rules of the State Board of Equalization for assessing the fair cash value of the capital stock, including the value of the franchise, which are as follows:

First—The market or fair cash value of the shares of capital stock, and the market or fair cash value of the debt (excluding from such debt the indebtedness for current expenses), shall be combined or added together, and the aggregate amount so ascertained shall be taken and held to be the fair cash value of the capital stock, including the franchise, respectively of such companies and associations.

Second—From the aggregate amount ascertained as aforesaid there shall be deducted the aggregate amount of the equalized or assessed valuation of all the tangible property, respectively, of such companies and associations (such equalized or assessed valuation being taken, in each case, as the same be determined by the equalization or assessment of property by this Board), and the amount remaining in each case, if any, shall be taken and held to be the amount and fair cash value of the capital stock, including the franchise which this Board is required by law to assess, respectively against companies and associations now or hereafter created under the laws of this State.

The allegations as to the amount of stock, the sum held by stockholders, and the exact amount of the increase, are also stated more fully in the amended bill.

THE PARKER HOUSE CASE.

The case of Mary L. Robb against her husband, Silas C. Robb, came up again before Judge Farwell Saturday, on the question of approving the bond which was ordered on the issuing of the injunction. Mrs. Robb wished to get an extension or renewal of a chattel mortgage, but could not obtain it without the name of her husband, who utterly refused to sign unless he could be absolutely secure from any of her acts. The counsel for Mrs. Robb submitted one bond, and the opposite side another different one,—the difference between them being the saving Mr. Robb secure on an existing mortgage which he had signed, and which, it was feared, would be foreclosed, and he greatly prejudiced, not having the property in his possession, nor being able to take care of it. Judge Farwell decided that the bond in favor of Mr. Robb must be signed, as Mrs. Robb had the property, and it was even stretching the law a point to allow her to keep it, and that if it was not signed the injunction in her favor would be dissolved.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Drummond has finished the hearing of the review in the Great Western Telegraph Company, an abstract of the points of which was printed in our issue yesterday, and has taken it under advisement.

A judgment was recovered by Mark Kimball, Assignee of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, against John Forsythe and J. Y. Scammon on a note for the sum of $3,636.17.

Judge Blodgett is engaged in hearing the case of Smith against Lawlor, involving the possession of the Globe Theatre, and will probably, on its termination, commence the call of the bankruptcy calendar.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

E. J. Dodge & Brother filed a petition on Thursday, but suppressed for service, against Henry E. Picket on a note for $500, and alleging that Picket gave a judgment note and allowed execution to go against him thereon. An order was entered yesterday that the case be dismissed unless objections are filed in ten days.

Bartlett, Berry, Reed & Co., of New York City, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Joseph Bickerton and J. W. Jeffrey, alleging an indebtedness of $1,326.72 due them for goods sold, and claiming as acts of bankruptcy a preferential payment to a New York firm of $100. A rule to show cause was issued, returnable Nov. 18, 1873, and G. W. Campbell appointed Assignee.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed by Stephen K. Fowler against Theodore T. Snow and Mathaiah Buck, of Creston, Ogle County. The claim is on three notes, each for $156.25, and a balance of $246 on a third note. A rule to show cause was issued, returnable Nov. 21, 1873.

William J. Quan and Thomas Delehant filed a petition against Peter J. Boyle, a grocer, claiming a balance on account amounting to $314.06. The acts of bankruptcy are the giving a judgment note for $850, on which judgment was entered and execution issued.

Francis Munson, a bankrupt, filed a petition to compel the Assignee of his estate, J. W. Butler, to set apart the goods and chattels exempt by law, which he has refused to do for a long time, seriously distressing the debtor's family. Munson states he does not think the Bankrupt law contemplates allowing the creditors to freeze and starve the debtor. An order on the Assignee was accordingly made.

In the case of the Long Island contractors, —Skelsey, Fuller & Pierce,—the injunction was dissolved, and an order entered dismissing the proceedings, unless objections are filed in ten days.

In the case of Ezra B. Lincoln, an order was made enjoining Samuel B. Ludden from selling a piano under a chattel mortgage.

The proceedings against Helen M. Haight were ordered dismissed, if no objections are filed in ten days.

An order was also entered, dismissing the proceedings against R. B. Appleby, if no objections are filed in ten days.

LUMBERMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.

T. C. Hoag, the Assignee of the Lumberman's Insurance Company, filed his monthly report, showing:

Cash on hand Oct. 1	$31,580.24
Received	2,000.00
	$33,580.24
Disbursed	1,557.85
Total on hand	$32,022.39

CRIMINAL COURT.

The case of Gilbert Manteno, indicted for assault with intent to rob, was concluded Saturday morning. The jury failed to agree, and were discharged.

The Grand Jury returned two additional bills, one of them being against Michael Jones, for larceny from the Union Star Line Company.

COUNTY COURT.

T. J. Hanna was appointed guardian of Ella G. Gedney, in the estate of A. R. Gedney, and the administrator authorized to sell the real estate.

In the estate of Patrick Barnes et al., minors, William Condon was appointed guardian, under a bond of $4,000.

NEW SUITS.

Nathan Corwith commenced a suit against Orrin Smith and George T. Conner for $1,053.51.

An action in assumpsit was begun by George W. Bittinger against Edward Skelsey et al. for $10,000.

Ann M. Bittinger commenced a suit for a like sum against the same defendants.

Samuel H. Spink also brought a suit for $6,000 against the same parties.

The Cook County Land Company commenced an action against Bazelle M. Hough et al. for $12,000.

An action in assumpsit was begun by the Trinity Episcopal Church against Lawrin P. Hilliard for $1,000.

William L. Montgomery, for the use of Thomas Marsten, began an action in trespass against the Michigan Central Railroad Company for $12,000.

Benjamin M. Hethering, as administrator of the estate of Julia Lawlor, deceased, instituted proceedings against the Michigan Central Railroad Company for $5,000.

Frank Hussey commenced a suit against Henry Deakin for $2,000.

An action of trespass was commenced by Seth B. Howes against Eben H. Morton and Stephen D. Smith, for $1,200.

In the Circuit Court, James S. Keen commenced a suit against Edwin Partridge for $15,000.

THE CALL.

Judge Rogers will call trial Nos. 1277, 1341, and 1343 to 1360 exclusive of 1352.

Judge Booth will call Nos. 142 to 150 inclusive.

Judge Tree will embrace in his call Nos. 1132, 788, 1235, and 626.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Nov. 8.—The following opinions have been filed in the Supreme Court from Nov. 5 to date, inclusive.

No. 270 of 1872—Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad Company v. Peoria & Springfield Railroad Company. Appeal from Peoria; judgment reversed on cross error assigned, and the cause remanded with directions to enter judgment in accordance with Sec. 10 of the act of 1872 referred to.

No. 465 of 1872—Mary Ann Adlard v. Thomas Adlard. Appeal from Circuit Court of Cook County; petition for rehearing; reversed and remanded with directions.

No. 73 of 1873—Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. v. Lyman and Lavina Taylor. Appeal from Winnebago; petition for rehearing; judgment as before affirmed.

No. 290 of 1873—Wm. Y. Daniels v. Charles R. Osborne et al. Appeal from Superior Court of Cook County; reversed and remanded.

No. 335 of 1873—Conrad Schnell et al. v. Paul Rothbarth. Appeal from Superior Court of Cook County. judgment affirmed.

No. 21, People's Docket—William Wray and Parnell Munsen v. The People. Appeal from Criminal Court of Cook County; reversed and remanded.

No. 80 of 1873—Henry W. Kingsbury, by guardian, v. Mary R. Buckner et al. Opinion filed, stating that the several decrees antecedent to that of Aug. 2, 1872, be and the same are in all things affirmed, and that each of the party pay half the costs in this Court.

The Judges will leave here on Monday, and the next term of Court will be in the Central Grand Division at Springfield, commencing Jan. 6, 1874.

SUBURBAN.

Meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees--Orders Providing for Constructing Sidewalks, Repairing Culverts, and Removing Obstructions--Plans for Bridges Over the Calumet River--Miscellaneous Business--News from Evanston--Reunion of the Theological Seminaries--Dedication of the South Evanston Methodist Episcopal Church.

HYDE PARK.

The Hyde Park Trustees held a regular meeting on Saturday afternoon.

The order passed at last meeting to authorize the Treasurer to issue bonds to the contractors on Water-Works on sworn vouchers was amended so as to authorize the issue on vouchers presented in accordance with their contracts.

Bills were ordered to be paid in sixteen items to the amount of $1,149.20, and seventeen bills, amounting to $1,277.06, were presented and referred to the committees.

The following orders were made: That the owners of property construct a sidewalk on the south side of Fiftieth street, from Madison avenue to Hyde Park avenue, on or before Nov. 25, or the same will be done by a special assessment. That the Superintendent open the alley between State and Wabash avenue and Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets. Also, that he repair the culverts on Indiana avenue at Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, and at Thirty-ninth street and Michigan avenue. That the attorney prepare an ordinance to complete the improvement of South Chicago avenue.

The following orders were adopted on obstructions:

WHEREAS, The culvert at the crossing of the Stock-Yards Transit Company's Railroad and State street is still blockaded, notwithstanding the Attorney's efforts to have the same removed, therefore,

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Works be instructed to remove said obstruction on Monday next, without fail.

Resolved, That the Attorney notify the Rock Island Railroad Company to remove the obstruction placed by them at the crossing of their branch road to South Chicago in the Fort Wayne Railroad ditch.

The petition of A. B. McChesney and others to open Charles avenue 80 feet wide, from Sixtieth to Sixty-third street, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The Clerk was authorized to take up warrants heretofore issued to Nelson & Benson, John McCaffrey, and Beatty & Barker, for improvements, and issue to them instead warrants payable Aug. 1, 1874, in such separate amounts as they desire.

The plat of Resubdivision of Lots 38, 41, and 42, Robertson's Subdivision at Woodlawn, was approved.

The ordinance adopted Oct. 18 for a sewer on Madison avenue, from Oak street to Forty-ninth street, was rescinded, and an amended ordinance for the same improvement was adopted, naming W. P. Gray, S. P. Rhoades, and H. B. Stebbings Commissioners to estimate the cost. Subsequently the Commissioners reported the estimated cost at $7,000, which was approved, and the President was authorized to file the petition in the County Court for a special assessment.

The proposals for the sewer were considered, and the contract for one-half of the same, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-first street, was awarded to Beatty & Barker, at $2,967, payable in village warrants, without interest, upon the agreement of William Richardson and others to advance the money.

Charles Creighton presented a communication covering plans and specifications for two drawbridges over the Calumet River, one at Chittenden's, in place of one lately fallen down, and one at Ninety-fifth street, in place of the ferry; and proposed to build both for $7,750, allowing $12 per pound for such material in the Chittenden bridge as could be used again.

It was resolved to refer the whole matter to a special committee composed of the Joint Committees on Streets and Public Grounds, with power to act; with the expectation that they would report the contract they had made at the next meeting.

Adjourned.

EVANSTON.

A concert will be given in Lyon's Hall, Tuesday evening, under the direction of Mrs. Cavan, for the benefit of the Union Sunday-school. The programme is an attractive one, and the names of the performers show that it will be well carried out.

The quarterly reunion of the theological seminaries of the city will be held at the Garrett Biblical Institute next Friday. The Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational Seminaries will be represented. The visitors from the city will leave for Evanston at 4:10 p. m., and will return on a special train at 11 p. m.

In accordance with the desire of a majority of the parents patronizing the public schools, the Board of Education have decided to try the experiment of holding but one daily session of the schools, lasting from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., beginning with the next term.

A meeting of the Eclectic Club will be held this evening at the residence of George P. Lee.

The South Evanston M. E. Church was dedicated yesterday, making the fourth church of the denomination within Evanston Township. This church was commenced several months ago by a few earnest persons, who believed that South Evanston needed and would support one. Work on it has been pushed rapidly forward, and the building is now completed externally. It is a neat and tasteful edifice, of fair proportions, and adorned with a handsome spire. The basement alone has been finished inside. It will seat 300 persons. The auditorium, when completed, will have a seating capacity of 500.

The church is located directly west of the depot. The entire amount thus far expended upon the lot, building, and furnishing is about $11,000, all of which has been contributed except $3,500.

Yesterday morning Dr. C. H. Fowler, President of the Northwestern University, preached a characteristic sermon upon "Salvation by Faith," without drawing upon any of the stereotyped arguments to support his belief.

This concluded, the audience were called on to make a practical demonstration of their faith by giving subscriptions to pay the $3,500 of indebtedness. Over $2,000 was raised.

In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck, of Centenary Church, preached an able and earnest discourse, which was also followed by a call for subscriptions. This was generously met, and the young church can be congratulated upon having secured so fine a place of worship, and being so nearly free from debt.

RELIGION VS. SCIENCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your last Sunday's issue I found an article signed "S.," in which the author, speaking of some remarks made by me about "Religion and Science" in THE TRIBUNE of Oct. 26, remarks: "I do not exactly understand how an astronomer can be led entirely by the light and truths of theology," etc. Allow me, on that account, in order that I might be properly understood, to say that, when I wrote the article in question, I thought every intelligent reader would understand, without further explanation, that I did not insist that theology contained all that is necessary for astronomers or other scientific men to know; but I meant to say, and still say, that, if astronomy or any other science is in conflict with, or contradictory to, the Scriptural revelation, or teachings of the Creator, the creation, and the object of the creation (properly and spiritually understood), then the same science is wrong in its ideas; which is a proposition, as I think, that can be easily proved. Theology, for instance, teaches us nothing of railroads, machine-works, telegraph, botany, chemistry, etc., and, in fact, very little of astronomy; and the reason is, evidently, that the Creator has provided us with inventive and productive brains, and with intellect and capacity to study, examine, and inquire into matters of science, for use and enlightenment. When scientific men and philosophers are capable of comprehending that way, and to that extent, as Darwinism, or, more properly speaking, Monkeyism, proves, then, I think, a word of common sense as an interposition is not entirely out of the way.

C. O. LUNDBERG.

PERSONAL.

C. Cone, of Ohio, is at the Palmer.

L. Richardson, of Michigan, is at the Palmer.

Gen. Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, is at the Sherman.

C. F. Hibbard, of Milwaukee, is at the Sherman.

Clinton B. Sears, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. A. W. Lamb, of Hannibal, is at the Pacific.

W. O. Osgood, of New Orleans, is at the Palmer.

L. C. Taylor, of Hot Springs, Ark., is at the Gardner.

C. W. Sargent, of Denver, Col., is at the Gardner.

Gen. J. W. Singleton, of Quincy, is at the Grand Pacific.

W. J. Knight, Dubuque; William Rogers and Thomas J. Rogers, Clinton, Ia., are registered at the Gardner.

Charles D. Chapman, St. Louis; J. D. Jones, Massachusetts, and Walker Halford, London, are guests at the Pacific.

Newman Hall lectures to-night in the Star Course in St. Louis, and on Wednesday night in the Star Course in this city.

Douglas Pope, Springfield; J. S. Harvey, Milwaukee; S. D. Carpenter, Iowa; Edward Kelly, Cleveland, are stopping at the Palmer.

J. S. Sougnell, Pen Yan, N. Y.; E. B. Taylor, Port Huron, Mich.; F. A. Van Dyke, New York; A. Wilson and C. F. Anderson, Philadelphia, are among the arrivals at the Sherman.

Yesterday forenoon some 200 boys and girls made their "first communion" at St. Patrick's Church, on Desplaines street. In the afternoon, after vespers, about the same number of persons, of both sexes, received confirmation at the hands of Bishop Foley.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Commercial Hotel yesterday: Fred N. Whitehead, St. Louis; J. M. Ballentine, Detroit; R. B. Stoddard, Sterling, Ill.; G. R. Barlow, Richmond; John G. Stuart, East Tennessee; R. B. Murphy, Galveston, Tex.; H. P. Wadhams, Cleveland; J. R. Lord, Baltimore; J. J. Kitchen, Detroit.

It is understood upon good authority that the Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson will resign the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church, which he has filled so ably for more than a quarter of a century, his resignation to take effect on the 1st of January next, when, it is said, he will begin his labors in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Chicago, as Professor of Christian Apologetics.

Mr. James Rollins, from the North of Wales, who is warmly interested in public education, was presented by Superintendent Pickard to the teachers present at the Institute held at the Normal Building on Saturday morning. He entertained his auditors with a brief history of educational progress in the three nationalities of Scotland, Ireland, and England, and expressed his satisfaction with the condition of our American schools.

Mr. J. E. Wheeler, who has been for several years past prominently identified with the stationery house of J. M. W. Jones, as head bookkeeper, being about to resign that position, owing to impaired health, was on yesterday presented by his fellow-employes, in addition to appropriate and tangible evidences of esteem and appreciation, with eight elegantly-bound volumes, comprising "Knight's Complete History of England." In Mr. Wheeler's withdrawal, the house loses an active representative, and the employes an agreeable associate.

Mrs. H. M. Barnard, one of the Commissioners of Emigration, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury during last summer, is at the Sherman House. After spending two months in Europe for the purpose of investigating the treatment and condition of emigrants on steamships,—having returned to this country as a steerage passenger,—she is now visiting the West for the purpose of seeing how the inland transportation of emigrants is conducted by railways. She arrived here yesterday, having come all the way from Castle Garden in an emigrant train.

MONTGOMERY, WARD & CO.

In these days, when prices are falling, an enterprising man with capital can purchase goods at low rates if he only knows where to buy them and what they are worth. By retailing them and turning over his money quickly, he can do a first-class trade. There are men whose business it is to investigate the markets, keep the run of goods, attend auctions, and buy for large houses at the cheapest rates. Montgomery, Ward & Co. make their purchases in this way. They buy at rates so low that they can sell in proportion. They do a large trade in the country, principally through correspondence, and among their customers are many of the Farmers' Granges. Their line of business is very extensive, including smaller wares, which are indispensable in many cases, but which, if purchased at retail stores, would be a burden to the purchaser. By supplying the country with goods at the cheapest rates, this firm is conferring a favor on the public. Their mode of doing business by correspondence might seem at first sight not to be open and fair, but investigation will show that they mean right, and that their dealings with purchasers are just and equitable.

BANISH THE VILLAINS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Chicago is infested by a score of desperadoes and villains whose sole business is known to be the commission of crime. Banded together, they shield each other from detection and arrest, or, if arrested, are let off with so mild a punishment as to encourage them in their nefarious acts. Now, what is the use of arresting and rearresting confirmed criminals, and letting them loose again to prey upon property and life? What mockery of justice to harbor and protect the known enemies of society! No known burglar, incendiary, or murderer should be allowed to enter or remain in a city, except under bonds to keep the peace. Confirmed criminals should be imprisoned for life, or banished from the city under penalty of rearrest should they return. Send new and young offenders to reform schools, or place them under bonds of good behavior. Chicago will always be the habitat of villains so long as the latter are not held in restraint by bonds given by their friends, or through fear of banishment and the Penitentiary. Ruffianism is at war with law and order.

CIVIS.

Bound for the Yellowstone.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.

A small Chicago built steamer passed this city a few days ago, bound, ultimately, for the Upper Yellowstone River. Three young men made up the crew, and they announced their intention to run to St. Louis and spend the winter on the Mississippi. When the spring freshets come they will take advantage of them and go up the Missouri and thence up the Yellowstone as far as their boat can run. They will stay in that far country as long as they can make trapping and mining pay.

Female Fighters in England.

Mrs. Kate Dowell and Mrs. Ann Maria Morgan, on the 15th of September, at Birmingham, fought each other after the most approved prize-ring, pugilistic fashion, occupying nearly an hour with their twenty-five rounds. Mrs. Morgan's bottle-holder was her husband, who impelled her to a more vigorous performance of the task she had undertaken by the remark, "If yer don't fight, I'll give it to yer. Pull off yer jacket and fight like a man."

An Indiana Charivari.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Nov. 6.

Six young ladies, in the vicinity of Blackford's Grove, took on the habiliments of the sterner sex and went forth to meet a bride and bridegroom with tin pans (no oil) to give a charivari serenade. The people of the house captured the lot, took them to the light, and caused them to feel very much ashamed of their foolishness.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Coun[illegible]

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,

At the TOILET,

And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

AMUSEMENTS.

McCORMICK HALL.

R. S. McCORMICK .... Proprietor
LEONARD GROVER .... Director

GRAND

INAUGURAL CONCERT!

Thursday Evening, Nov. 13,

With a Programme of Unexampled Excellence.

Wieniawski,

The Greatest Living Violin Virtuoso—the famous Star of the RUBINSTEIN-WIENIAWSKI Grand Concert Troupe. The

KUNKEL BROTHERS!

CHARLES and JACOB KUNKEL—the Greatest Living Duet Pianists in the World.

"The best Pianists for Duets, with two Pianos, I have ever heard."—RUBINSTEIN.

(Their first appearance in Chicago.)

Joseph Diehm,

THE GREAT VIOLONCELLIST.

THE APOLLO CLUB!

The sale of Secured Seats will commence at LYON & HEALY'S, Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Secured Seats, $1.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MAX MARETZEK'S

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA

THE GREAT STAR COMBINATION.

PAULINE LUCCA,
ILMA DI MURSKA,
SIGNOR TAMBERLIK.

Full and Complete Grand Orchestra and Chorus.

Opening Night, Monday Nov. 17, '73.

Repertoire of the Week.

MONDAY, Nov. 17, 1873, PAULINE LUCCA.
LA FAVORITA.

TUESDAY, Nov. 18,
Debut of the Great Nightingale,
ILMA DI MURSKA,
Whose performances in New York and Boston have created the greatest furore and enthusiasm ever known in America.
SONNAMBULA.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19,
PAULINE LUCCA.
Debut of the great Tenor,
SIGNOR TAMBERLIK.
IL TROVATORE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20,
ILMA DI MURSKA,
SIGNOR TAMBERLIK.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

FRIDAY—FIFTH OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Reserved Seats will begin on Thursday morning, 13th inst., at 9 o'clock, at J. Bauer & Co.'s Music Store, corner of State and Monroe-sts. (Palmer House).

The Knabe Piano used exclusively by this Company, J. BAUER & CO., Agents.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

MUSIC HALL.

NEWMAN HALL,

The Great English Divine,

"The Dignity of Labor."

(A RARE LECTURE.)

Next Wednesday, Nov. 12.

TICKETS for sale THIS MORNING at Box Office, and at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s bookstore. N. B.—No advance in prices. CARPENTER & SHELDON.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME—First week of the highly Musical, Sensational, Tragical Burlesque, by Ed. Marble, entitled

GUY MANEUVERING, or Mysterious Meg Merrilegs.

Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, Master G. Davenport, Ernest Linden, William Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in New Specialties, every evening and Saturday Matinee.

Look out for OUR BELLES IN THE KITCHEN.

GLOBE THEATRE.

This evening, also Wednesday and Saturday Matinee,

Mr. Frank Hussey and Miss Blanche Clifton,

In their New Sensation Drama,

HAZARD.

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 9½ o'clock,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

Cardigan Jackets, Wool Hose, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement of the cultured and beautiful artiste,

MRS. F. S. CHANFRAU!

Whose charming and delicate impersonation of "EMILY" in

A WOMAN'S WRONG

Is critically recognized in the Diadem of American Art as one of its most brilliant jewels.

Every Night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE EMINENT ACTRESS

MISS NEILSON.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Nights,

THE HUNCHBACK.

Julia .... Miss Neilson

Thursday and Friday Nights,

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Lady Teazle .... Miss Neilson

Saturday—Farewell of MISS NEILSON.

DR. KAHN'S

MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

From New York.

Of Natural Science and Art. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

LEGAL.

PUBLIC SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain promissory note made by M. E. Hilliard to the order of Snyder & Lee, and by them indorsed and guaranteed, said note being for the amount of $15,000, dated July 28, 1873, and due sixty days thereafter, and bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum after maturity; said note giving the legal holder thereof authority to sell the collateral security attached thereto and herein described. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that we shall sell at public sale, at the office of Hammond & Gage, No. 78 Washington-st., in the "Portland Block," at 11 o'clock a. m., on Friday, Nov. 14, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the collateral security mentioned in said note, to-wit:

A certain note, made by Isaac Crosby, to the order of Maria E. Hilliard, and by her indorsed in blank; said note being of the amount of $50,000, dated March 1, 1873, and due on or before one year thereafter, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, said note being secured by a Trust deed to Thomas D. Snyder of even date with said note, on the following described property, that part of the south half (½) of Section five (5), Township Thirty-seven (37), North Range fourteen (14), which lies west of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

HAMMOND & GAGE,
Legal holders of said note.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	‡ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	* 4:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	‡ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:15 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria, and Pekin Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:45 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Ottawa & Streator Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	§ 6:50 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	§ 6:50 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	§ 6:50 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:30 p. m.	§ 6:20 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:50 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 4:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:20 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‖11:00 p. m.	‖ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:20p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	‡ 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	‡10:00 p. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Mail	* 4:35 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st., also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:00 a. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
*Night Express	8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

Through sleepers for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Washington, and Baltimore every night.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS.

NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its vessels, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.

Spain .... Nov. 15 | Egypt .... Dec. 6
Italy .... Nov. 22 | Greece .... Dec. 13
France .... Nov. 29 | Spain .... Dec. 20

For London (direct) every fortnight.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.

Steerage, $29 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.

Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,

Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

GEORGIA .... Wednesday, Nov. 12.
PENNSYLVANIA .... Wednesday, Nov. 26.
VIRGINIA .... Wednesday, Dec. 10.

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

J. R. EARLE, General Western Agent, 65 Clark-st., Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,

BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE .... Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, November 10, 1873.

In addition to the suits against the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Northwestern Railways, the Railway Commissioners have determined, as a result of their recent investigation of its management, to prosecute the Chicago & Alton Railroad for violation of the Railroad law.

The Quincy *Herald* says that in order to save public liberty, to punish fraud and corruption in official places, etc., "the Democratic party will be ready and willing to give up much—to surrender everything but principles." This is certainly all that anybody could ask; but will the Quincy *Herald* be good enough to mention the principles which the Democratic party is not willing to surrender?

Col. H. D. Cook, President of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, who was forced by sickness to return last Friday from the investigation which he was making with his associates along the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, died unexpectedly at his home yesterday morning. Col. Cook has been a resident of Illinois since 1851, when he removed hither from his native State of New York. He took an active part in local politics, and has twice been a member of the State Legislature. He was 56 years of age.

Before the United States Government can decide what action to take, if any is to be taken with regard to the capture of the Virginius and the execution of her passengers, it must know authoritatively all the facts of the case. Minister Sickles, at Madrid, and Consul-General Hall, at Havana, have been directed by the State Department to forward a full account of the affair, but there is some delay in doing this, owing to a derangement of the telegraph between Santiago de Cuba and Havana. One of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron is to repair at once, under the orders of the Navy Department, to Cuban waters and await the course of our Government.

As might have been expected, the effect of the murder of Gen. Ryan and his associates on board the Virginius, has been to fire the Cuban heart to white heat. Two expeditions are enrolling in New York, which are claimed to number already 2,000 and 3,000 respectively,—the former being composed of American sympathizers and the latter of Cubans. The sum of $13,000 has been raised in that city to defray the cost of retaliation, mass meetings are to be held to renew the agitation for a recognition of Cuban independence by our Government, and, altogether, the Cuban cause has received a new and powerful impulse from the cruelty of the Spanish authorities.

It is said that the scrip dividend recently declared by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has had a very soothing effect among the Quakers. A scrip dividend is a promise to pay a dividend at some future time. The scrip dividend of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is a written evidence of the expectation of the officers that they will be able to pay a dividend in March, 1875, together with interest meanwhile. If they have the money now to pay a dividend, they have simply borrowed it from the stockholders to be applied to other purposes. The value of the scrip will depend upon the average confidence of the public that it will be redeemed at maturity. It is negotiable paper, constituting a lien on the road,—subject, of course, to prior liens, but taking precedence of any other accruing dividends.

Sunday added nothing to enliven the dullness of the business situation as it closed on Saturday. Wall street seems to be regaining slowly its confidence and strength, but there is a suggestion of trouble abroad in the news from London. Stock-speculation of the same daring and flighty sort that brought ruin lately into the Vienna Bourse has been rife for some time in Lombard street, where the most fanciful and worthless mining, railroad, and Government securities have been dealt in with reckless avidity. In the reaction, which has been accelerated by the financial panics on the Continent and in this country, there has been a shrinkage in values of one thousand millions of dollars during the year. There is a great demand for money at 9 per cent, and it is rumored that the Bank of England will raise its discount-rate to 10 per cent, and that the Bank act will be suspended, to allow it to extend greater relief to the mercantile community.

The Chicago produce markets were more healthy in tone on Saturday, under a better demand, brought out by the recent reduction in prices. Mess pork was quiet and easier, closing at $11.00@11.10 cash, and $10.75@10.87½ seller December. Lard was less active and easier, at 6⅝c cash, and 6¾@6⅞c seller January. Meats were more active and easier, at 3⅝c for shoulders, 5⅜@5½c for short ribs, 5⅝@5¾c for short clear, all boxed, seller December; and 6¼@6½c for green hams. Lake freights were active and steady, at 6½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at 87c per gallon. Flour was more active and steady. Wheat was active and firmer at a lower range, closing at 93⅜c cash, and 94c seller December. Corn was more active and firmer, closing at 34¼c cash, and 35½c seller December. Oats were quiet and ⅜c higher, closing at 26⅜c cash, and 27⅜c seller December. Rye was dull and steadier, at 59c. Barley was more active and firmer, closing at $1.23 for No. 2, and 80c for No. 3. Hogs were dull and a shade lower, closing at $3.45@3.75. The cattle and sheep markets were inactive and weak, the former at $1.50@5.50, and the latter at $2.75@4.00.

Police Commissioner Charlick, of New York, who was so summarily expelled from Tammany Hall the other day for conspiring with the Republicans to cheat the Democrats out of their rightful majorities, has chosen to revenge himself in a public-spirited way. He has ordered the police to shut up every gambling den in the city. In this way he means to punish John Morrissey and other Tammany magnates who are largely interested in these institutions of chance. There is a lofty suggestion of high-mindedness about this virtual confession that the Police Commissioners suppress gambling only when gamblers become personal and political enemies that ought not to go unnoticed, and will not be likely to help Mr. Charlick before the Grand Jury, who have been called upon to indict him for his participation in the alleged election frauds.

STOCK-RAISING.

The *Nation* objects to the phrase "watered stock" as a misleading and question-begging form of words. In England, where stock-raising of one kind and another has been carried to a high degree of perfection, the phrase adopted to distinguish this sort of property is "Calves;" and it is a designation not without merit. A railway thus takes on the similitude of a dairy farm, from which a certain amount of butter and cheese accrues annually; and where occasionally the cows produce offspring. Before doing so, however, the cows dry up, and the production of butter and cheese ceases, whereas in the case of a railway about to yield "calves," the production of butter and cheese is observed to be on the increase.

Since the *Nation* has finally taken judicial notice of the real point in the controversy, we shall not quarrel about names. Three or four weeks ago we stated this point, as follows:

> The real question in the case is whether railway property is entitled to share in the growth and prosperity of the country to the extent of doubling its nominal capital whenever it may be supposed that the wealth of the country has doubled, or of increasing it in the ratio of such supposed increase.

The right of the railroads to have "calves" is accordingly asserted by the *Nation* in these words:

> The true question at issue between the farmers and the railroads is whether the latter have a right to make large profits, or are bound to confine themselves to the ordinary rate of interest. What is meant when it is said that a company is "earning dividends on watered stock," is simply that it has cut its stock up in such fashion that, instead of paying 15 per cent on one share, it pays 7½ per cent on two. There is nothing objectionable in the division of the stock. It is a matter which does not concern the public in the least. The real point in dispute has nothing to do with the number of shares, or the time or manner of their issue. It concerns the rate of profit solely. It is, in other words, Has there been a maximum of profit fixed either by law, or custom, or morals, and are the companies going beyond it? and the farmers' movement in this, its second stage, rests on the assumption that there does exist such a maximum, and that the companies have gone beyond it. That this assumption is baseless needs no argument to show.

The *Nation's* statement of the case is correct at last. But its conclusions from this statement are not. If the right be conceded to railroads to issue new stock, representing no increased investment, but simply for the purpose of paying 7½ per cent on two shares instead of 15 per cent on one share, then they have the right to water their stock, or drop their "calves," so as to pay 7 per cent on seven shares of stock instead of 50 per cent on one share. This is the thing which the *Nation* says "does not concern the public in the least." The fact that all the railways which find themselves in a condition to pay 15 per cent on one share resort to the practice of multiplying the share by two, and paying 7½ per cent on the product, shows that *they* think it does concern the public.

It has been universally held by the courts that railroads are common-carriers, and it is a well-defined principle of law that common-carriers cannot charge unreasonable rates or make unjust discriminations. These points were elaborately reviewed by the Supreme Court of Illinois in the well-known case against the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Chief-Justice Lawrence said that railroad corporations which obtain their right of way through the exercise of the right of eminent domain (which can only be delegated for public purposes) "must be regarded as *quasi* public corporations, and therefore subject to legislative control, so far as may be necessary for the public welfare." It was held, in this decision, that the Legislature could make a schedule of rates only *prima facie* evidence, and that the reasonableness or unreasonableness of rates must, if brought in question, be established by proof. What more natural element of proof than the amount of interest earned on the capital *actually invested?* If it be shown that the rate of charges enables a railroad to earn 7½ per cent on an amount of stock equal to double the capital invested, is it not equivalent to showing that it earns 15 per cent on the actual capital? If 15 per cent is an excess over a fair return for the capital employed, is not the railroad violating the law which prohibits common-carriers from charging unreasonable rates? Is not the watering of stock, therefore, *prima facie* evidence of a disposition to evade the law?

The Supreme Court of the United States has gone even further than the Supreme Court of Illinois. It holds that railroads are not merely "*quasi* public corporations," but that they are *public highways*, rendered such by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, which nowhere justifies taking property for private use. We refer the *Nation* to the decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Olcott vs. Supervisors of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin*. The Court held that railroads "in their very nature are public highways." The authority of the State to impose taxes for the benefit of railroads has been repeatedly affirmed and liberally exercised. It cannot be that the railroads may enjoy all the privileges of public highways, including the right of eminent domain and the benefit of public taxation, and still be in no wise subject to restrictions for the public benefit. The railroad cannot claim to be a public corporation in one condition of things, and a private corporation in another.

The *Nation* insists that railroads have the legal and moral right to make as much money as they can, *i. e.*, to issue fictitious stock and pay 7½ per cent thereon, instead of paying 15 per cent or 50 per cent on the capital actually invested. It recognizes no difference between a railroad and an artisan, or a tailor, or a lawyer, or a newspaper, or any other private person or corporation. The fact that the law does recognize a difference is comfortably ignored, or rather flatly denied, by the *Nation*. We think we have made the difference tolerably clear in the light of the common law and the decisions of the most eminent tribunals of this country. The law does not undertake to regulate the earnings of the tailor, artisan, newspaper, etc., because they are private persons, entitled to none of the benefits of public corporations, and because their business is regulated by competition. Railroads occupy an antipodal position, and the law provides that the public shall have a compensation for the privileges delegated to the railroads which appertain only to the public. The railroads themselves seem to be conscious of this distinction. Why should they, otherwise, double their capital stock for the purpose of paying 7½ per cent, instead of paying 15 per cent on the original capital? The very act is a confession of guilt, since it is done for the purpose of misleading the public. That it is impracticable to regulate railway charges by legislative enactment, we admit. That it is entirely feasible and proper to prevent them from making exorbitant profits under the guise of stock-watering or "calving," we are prepared to maintain. Just now, it seems, there are more "calves" estray in Wall street than there is any provender for. If this sort of stock-raising had never come in vogue, there would be far less trouble in that pasture than we are now compelled to witness.

COUNTY ELECTIONS IN ILLINOIS.

We print elsewhere the official returns of the elections in 94 out of 102 counties in Illinois, leaving only eight to be heard from. Forty-nine of these counties have been carried by the Farmers', or Anti-Monopoly, tickets; fifteen by the regular Republican organization; and seventeen by the Democrats. In thirteen counties, including Cook, the issue was foreign to party politics. Of the remaining eight counties not yet heard from, six have heretofore been Democratic in politics and two Republican. The Farmers, or anti-Monopolists, have opposed both the old parties in the late campaign. In this respect their victory has been almost unparalleled. They have carried forty-nine counties against the organization of the Democratic or the Republican party,—whichever happened to be the stronger in the particular county of contest,—while the Republican and Democratic parties together have only carried thirty-six counties. A year ago, every county in the State was in the possession of one or the other of the old parties. To-day they cannot together claim more than forty out of 102. When it is remembered that this is the first campaign ever made by the Anti-Monopolists as a distinct party, and that their organization has been heterogeneous and irregular, the achievement is one that may well make the old-line politicians quake. The result is an indication of a general wiping out of old party lines in Illinois, as well as in Wisconsin and Iowa.

Though this remarkable success has been achieved under the name of "Farmers" and "Anti-Monopolists," it means something more than a determined and wide-spread movement against the monopoly abuses of the railroads. It is likewise a protest against party monopoly and party abuses on all sides. The Farmers' Movement in Illinois owes its cohesiveness not more to railroad abuses than to the salary-grab, and the thousand-and-one familiar instances of fraud practiced by both the Republican and Democratic parties of late years. The Farmers' Movement in Illinois, like the Reform party in Wisconsin, the Anti-Monopoly party in Iowa, and the Independent party in California, means a *new political party*, designed to snatch the sceptre of power from the rotten political organizations that have conspicuously betrayed their trust. At the first election in this State since its appearance in the field, it has carried *forty-nine* counties where the other parties have carried *thirty-two*. Next year the issue will be more important to the Anti-Monopolists, because members of the State Legislature and members of the National Congress are to be elected, and the strength of the new party, which is at once Anti-Monopoly, Anti-Corruption, Reform, and Independent, will be developed in proportion. It is well that Illinois has taken her place in the front.

THE BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee of the Board of Trade, appointed to investigate certain alleged irregularities in the warehouse business, took a large volume of testimony, and in their report they say that they have submitted portions of that testimony to the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners for official action by that body. The Board of Trade is not charged with the duty of prosecuting violations of the Warehouse act. That is the business of the Warehouse Commissioners, who are State officers. But the Board of Trade has a very large constituency; it represents the producers, buyers, and the shippers of grain and provisions throughout the Northwest. It represents, also, to a large extent, the commercial character of this city.

Warehouse receipts are an instrument of commerce. They represent actual values. They are the evidences of title to property actually in existence, and deliverable on demand. The law makes it a penitentiary offense to issue them except when the property is in store; when the receipt is surrendered and the property withdrawn, the law requires the cancellation of the receipt. As a protection to the public, the law requires the official registration of the receipt when issued, and its official cancellation when surrendered, and this by a State officer. Any use of a receipt after the delivery of the property, except its cancellation, is prohibited by law.

The Committee of the Board of Trade state that there was evidence before them that a practice exists among warehousemen to practically ignore the law, and they call upon the Board to condemn this practice and to vindicate the law. The Warehouse law was a necessity created by the dishonesty of a portion of those engaged in warehousing. As long ago as 1866, this necessity was found to be so great that the Legislature took action to protect the public against fraud. In the new Constitution the Legislature was clothed with ample powers, and these powers were exercised in the act of 1871. In the meantime disclosures have taken place of warehouse practices, particularly in those of Munn & Scott, that were really startling. The law, from beginning to end, has been opposed by most of the warehousemen, and the public have had to fight inch by inch every step in the way of reform. The possession of large amounts of grain not likely to be called for all at once offers a strong temptation to the warehousemen to add the functions and profits of banking to those of warehousing, for if more receipts can be kept out than there is grain in store, or if grain can be shipped out without canceling the receipts, the warehousemen can use the difference, or the value thereof in money, without paying interest therefor. The examination into the irregularities in the Hough Elevator showed that substantially this result was reached, although the bogus receipts were not put upon the market, and were not intended to be. It showed also that the State Registrar exercised a latitude of construction which, in the hands of a less scrupulous functionary, would be utterly subversive of the law, and destructive of the interests it was intended to protect. So far as the Hough case is concerned, it appears that that firm now have a surplus of grain over and above the amount of their receipts outstanding, and that Mr. Clary, the Registrar, has learned a valuable lesson. The necessity of locking the door, however, remains.

The Committee of the Board of Trade remind that body that warehouse receipts have become a necessary element in the business of the city, and that their perfect integrity is essential to their value as a security,—hence the paramount importance of guarding them against fraud. No irregularities in so vital a matter can be safely tolerated. The grain represented by these receipts is not the property of the warehousemen. It is the property of the holders of the receipts. The fact that there is grain in the elevator to the full amount of all outstanding and uncanceled receipts is the very essence of the value of the receipts. The business of warehousemen is to receive, safely keep, and deliver the grain offered them. They are in no sense bankers. They have no right to make or issue receipts for grain not in store; nor to hold, keep, or use receipts surrendered by shippers; they have no right to lend or borrow other people's grain; they have no right to mislead the public as to the amount of grain in store by withholding receipts from cancellation. All these acts are banking with other people's property in an illegal manner and for a dishonest purpose. There can be no exigency of trade which can authorize or justify these practices, and the Committee declare that, so long as warehousemen have a single privilege conceded to them in the grain they hold in trust, just so long will the temptation to abuse that privilege be a constant public menace. They warn the Board that public opinion must not be misled, and familiarity with past illegalities must not be permitted to dull the public sense as to the true character of such offenses. Every instance of this kind is a breach of trust and a crime punishable by penal inflictions, and, if the law cannot be otherwise enforced, then it is high time that the law-breakers be made to feel the penalties they have incurred.

As a remedial measure, they advise a daily examination and comparison of the books of the Inspectors and Registrar, so that the true state of receipts, shipments, and cancellation can be known, and irregularities exposed, and the law enforced. They further advise that, whenever a warehouseman is detected in loaning or shipping any grain not his own, the receipts of that warehouse be thrown out, and declared insufficient in the settlement of contracts. They urge that the Legislature be asked for a law giving to the holders of warehouse receipts a first lien on the warehouse building and grounds.

This report is a very candid and dignified discussion of the subject. Though the Committee state that they have sworn testimony that the "irregularities" are general among the warehousemen, we do not accept the fact as proved. That there are exceptions we have no doubt; nor have we any doubt of the ability of any ordinarily well-informed member of the Board of Trade to designate with accuracy the particular warehouses where these "irregularities" are common and those in which they are not practiced at all. It is as easy for one warehouse to do business legally and honestly as it is for others, and it is due to the honest warehousemen, as well as to the public generally, that the law be enforced by the punishment of the guilty.

THE CAPTURED VIRGINIUS.

The capture of the steamer Virginius off the coast of Jamaica, and the summary execution of four of her passengers at the hands of the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba, must inevitably involve the United States and Spain in a discussion of very grave international questions. The gravity of the situation is indicated by the fact that a Cabinet meeting has already been held at Washington, even before official advices have been received, and that several interviews have taken place at Madrid between Minister Sickles and President Castelar.

In the forthcoming diplomatic investigation of this capture, two questions will have to be settled: 1. The character of the vessel and the legality of the seizure. 2. The execution of a part of her passengers without what we may consider the benefits of due form of law. With regard to the first question, there is no doubt of the general character of the Virginius. She was built for illicit purposes, and first came into public notice as a blockade-runner during the War of the Rebellion. She was captured at Mobile by the Union forces, and, in 1868, was sold by the Government to private parties in New York, who, in turn, two years later, sold her to the Cuban patriots. Since that time she has not been in American waters, having been engaged in conveying troops and supplies from Central and South American ports to Cuba. Upon two occasions she has been surprised in neutral ports by Spanish war vessels, but on each occasion the representatives of our Government, to whom her Captain appealed for protection, decided that the Spanish claim was not a valid one, as the vessel must be caught *in flagrante delicto*, and could not be seized in harbor upon completion of a voyage. In each case the Consuls granted her the protection of American war vessels in port, which convoyed her to sea, where, owing to her superior sailing qualities, she soon showed the Spaniards a clean pair of heels; and in each case the Government sustained its representatives in the position which they assumed. There are other features which will enter into the discussion of this question. She claims to be an American vessel, that she is owned by an American, commanded by an American, and that her crew are Americans. She carries the American flag. The Government having twice decided, by confirming the acts of its representatives, that she could not be forcibly seized or detained by the Spanish cruisers in a neutral port, a new question is raised as to the present seizure on the high seas. The Government virtually decided that she must be "caught in the act." In this case she was apparently on her way to Jamaica; at least, it was not manifest where her destination was. It does not appear that she had any cargo on board when taken. If she were conveying arms or other supplies, they had been thrown overboard to increase her speed. Under such a condition of circumstances, the previous decisions of the Government, that she could not be captured in neutral waters at the completion of a voyage, or upon the high seas for past acts of blockade-running, are now an embarrassment. That she was and has been secretly engaged in a war against Spain is undoubted, and she must take the consequences. It is possible that the former decisions were technically right, but with her capture on the high seas we have nothing to do. We followed the Alabama all over the world, and sunk her as she was leaving a French port.

Another fact complicates the case. There were on board the Virginius a large number of passengers. Of these, Bembetta, as General of Division in the insurgent army; Cespedes, a brother of the President; Jesus del Sol, a General of Division; and Washington Ryan, a Brigadier General, were shot, as pirates. The latter officer was an American citizen who has taken an active part in the Cuban cause. His rank was not American, but Cuban. Both the capture of the vessel and the subsequent execution of these men must therefore come up for review by the authorities at Washington. The character of this execution is clearly manifest by the fact that the Madrid Government telegraphed instructions to the officers of the Spanish steamer to delay any action in the premises until special orders were received; but so cruel and so peculiarly Spanish was the haste of the capturers, that the four victims were dead before the dispatch reached its destination.

Whatever may be the diplomatic result growing out of this seizure, it cannot alter the character of the bloody sequel. It was a hard-hearted, merciless, tigerish act, which will call down upon the heads of its authors the execrations of the civilized world. It was of the same general character as their whipping of women, shooting of prisoners, and the bloody massacre of a parcel of Havana school-boys out on a night's frolic, and will have the effect to create fresh sympathy for the Cuban patriots in their struggle for independence. It will inspire the latter with fresh determination to persevere in their cause. Notwithstanding the millions of money which Spain has spent, the thousands of lives which she has sacrificed, and the years of time which she has wasted in tedious inefficiency, she is no nearer the conquest of the insurgents than when she begun. Whether the United States interfere or not, it is only a question of time how long the world will wait for this bloody business to cease.

LUCUS A NON LUCENDO.

The New York *Evening Post* suggests that the Financial Committees of Congress should be reorganized, and that they should collect the writings of Prof. Bowen, Prof. Perry, Mr. Amasa Walker, Mr. Charles Mann, and Mr. Charles Moran, and, having enlightened themselves from these sources, and also from the prominent managers of actual business in Boston, New York, and Chicago, should proceed to digest, first, "A systematization of national debts," and second, "A national banking scheme." We have now, says the *Post*, a national debt of most diverse character, having nineteen different periods of maturity and six different rates of interest, etc. By way of simplifying this complicated snarl, the *Post* recommends "terminable annuities," one of the advantages of which is stated thus:

> *Fifth*—It will essentially simplify the fiscal transactions of the Government, principal and interest being fused together in one sum; while the annual payment on each separate annuity being made divisible in the manner of coupons, each being separately negotiable at a longer or shorter time, before it becomes due, the market will be constantly supplied with every form of stock convenient for investment, according to the various wishes and necessities of different capitalists.

The average investor, to say nothing of the average Congressman and the average American voter, will probably get this through his head about the time that Gabriel's trump sounds. The conversion of the existing bonded debt into terminable annuities depends as much upon the willingness of the bondholder as upon the disposition of Congress. It is undoubtedly true that a portion of the public debt could be turned into such annuities. How much of it can be so absorbed can only be ascertained by experiment. To whatever extent the public are willing to exchange their bonds for terminable annuities, it would probably be for the advantage of the Government to afford them the opportunity. But, instead of "unifying" the public debt, it would add another to the nineteen different forms which the *Post* now complains of.

If we may infer anything from the writings of Prof. Bowen, Prof. Perry, Mr. Amasa Walker, Mr. Charles Mann, and Mr. Charles Moran, we should say that a Committee of Congress, rising from an attentive perusal of their works, would be prepared to demolish the universe, for, on the subject of money and banking, it might almost be said that they agree in nothing. There is a small volume in the Library of Congress, and accessible in most bookstores, entitled "Principles of Currency," by Bonamy Price, which any Congressman of ordinary intelligence can understand, and which contains all the information necessary to enlighten him in his devious course. Having mastered this, they can easily dispense with the views of the prominent managers of actual business in Boston, New York, and Chicago,—especially if the President of the Metropolitan Bank of New York should be included in the number of those consulted.

JAY COOKE'S WASHINGTON CITY BANK.

We have already made reference to the fact that the First National Bank, of Washington, had on deposit nearly $290,000 of Government funds, for which no security had been given the Government, although the law expressly provides that no United States moneys shall be deposited with any bank or other institution without security in United States bonds to an equal amount. A statement in the New York *Tribune* makes the case more mysterious and more reprehensible than ever. This journal says:

> By the official statement of the Washington banks for September, it appears that on the 12th of that month the First National had $95,000 of the Government money on deposit, secured by $100,000 in bonds. On the same day, Treasurer Spinner made a draft on the bank for about $30,000, which was not paid. A few days later, he made another draft for the same amount, and that also was not paid. On the 18th the bank closed its doors, and it was discovered that during this interval of six days, while the bank had been unable to meet its obligations to the Government, it had secured an increase of $192,000 of Government deposits, without any augmentation of the security.

The only explanation given to show how it was that the Government deposit should steadily increase while Government drafts were steadily dishonored, is by the issue of fractional currency to the First National Bank. There is a rule that banks outside of Washington may obtain fractional currency on presenting a certificate that an equal amount of greenbacks had been deposited with them to the credit of the United States. But this rule, naturally, did not apply to Washington banks, since greenbacks could be directly exchanged for fractional currency at the Treasury building without the intervention of the banks. The fact that the First National Bank should apply for $198,000 of fractional currency within two weeks, contrary to custom and rule, would have excited suspicion if there had been any disposition to protect the Government. But Secretary Richardson, it is stated, insisted that the amount should be issued, in direct violation of the rule and in spite of Treasurer Spinner's remonstrances.

There is still another complication. It was reported a few days ago that the deposit had been recently secured by $200,000 of Central Pacific bonds surrendered by Jay Cooke & Co. In addition to the fact that such security would not hold, since those bonds are a part of the Jay Cooke assets, and belong to all his creditors *pro rata*, it is now stated that Secretary Richardson denies all knowledge of such security, as does also the Receiver of the First National Bank. Altogether, the case is one of the most glaring infractions of law ever committed by a Government official, and demands the immediate attention of Congress when it convenes. The new developments make it worse than ever.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 9th, in reply to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, grows indignant at the remarks of the latter upon the inability of Cincinnati to support opera, and has a great many ill-natured flings at the indebtedness of Chicago. With regard to the operatic business, the *Gazette* says:

> Now, one word about the Maretzek engagement. The man that will be the first one to regret Maretzek's hasty decision will be Maretzek himself. Miss Kellogg has been singing in opera here for three nights, and every night she has had a crowded house.

As a sufficient answer to the above, we let that paper speak for itself. The *Gazette* of the 5th says:

> Never in the history of opera in this city has there been such an empty house as that which presented itself to the Kellogg English-Opera Company last night. The occupied seats were the exception to the general rule of emptiness. It must indeed have been a gloomy prospect from the stage. What is the reason is matter for consideration, but it is easy to see that, while a portion of our citizens were deliberating upon measures of relief for the distress which is apparent in the near future, it is not wonderful that there should be less inclination to indulge in luxuries.

It is of very little consequence what a paper has to say about the indebtedness of Chicago that crosses its own track in this ludicrous manner.

In the death of Laura Keene, which was announced a day or two since, the American stage loses one of its brightest ornaments. Although she never rose to the highest rank as an actress, she succeeded in achieving a wide-spread popularity, both by her general and useful dramatic talent and by her estimable traits of character as a lady. She was born in England in 1830, and made her debut in this country in 1851, at the Olympic Theatre, New York, as *Pauline*, in the "Lady of Lyons." Since that time she has traveled all over this country, and during the latter part of her life was very successful as a manager. At the time of her death she had retired from the stage, with a popular record such as few actresses have ever had in this country. Her loss will be deeply felt in the profession, and also by the general theatre-going public, to whom her name is as familiar as a household word.

THE VOICE OF ILLINOIS.

The people have triumphed! Victory is theirs. It is not a Republican victory; it is not a Grange victory; it is not a Democratic victory; but a victory of the people. It is the victory of the party opposed to corruption and monopolies over a party long in power, and the stench of whose corruption fills the whole air. The Republican party has long held sway in Mercer County, but now it has been beaten in a square, fair fight.—*Aledo (Ill.) Banner.*

—Shout aloud! Party shackles broken. The people free, and do their own voting. How are you, Republicans? Good-bye, Democrats. The Farmers' ticket has triumphed in Iroquois County,—a very gratifying result indeed; the more gratifying from the fact that the victory is more decisive than the most sanguine of our friends had courage to hope for.—*Watseka (Ill.) Times.*

—Victory is ours! Fire the gun! The entire Farmers' Ticket elected! Last throes of the defunct party in Montgomery County! A brave struggle, but a terrible defeat! . . . . The farmers have achieved the greatest victory ever known in Montgomery County. The old defunct Democracy made a brave struggle for the mastery, but the sturdy men of the soil turned out en masse against them.—*Hillsboro (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The Anti-Monopolists victorious in Schuyler! The whole ticket elected by good majorities! . . . . The result of the election in this county is a matter of astonishment to the adherents of the old parties, as many of them expected the Anti-Monopoly ticket to be defeated by a large majority. They were doomed to be disappointed. . . . . The result in this county is a fair sample of the feeling prevailing among the people in all parts of the country, as fully demonstrated by the success of the new party movement in the recent elections.—*Rushville (Ill.) Times.*

—The farmers of Jefferson County "busting" things! Tremendous avalanche of votes, and a complete victory! Stunning majority of 1,600 for the county ticket, and it may reach 1,900. That the farmers of Jefferson County were in earnest in the campaign, and from the day of their organization meant business, we have never for a single moment doubted; but that they would sweep the county by such a tornado as the figures below indicate, exceeds our "fondest anticipations." There is a grand moral pointed by those figures—there is a valuable lesson to be learned therefrom.—*Mt. Vernon (Ill.) Free Press.*

—Crow, noble bird! Down with the Monopolists! The voice of the people the voice of God! The voters of Ford County have decided that they will be freemen once more. The returns from all parts of the county are most gratifying, and show that Republicans and Democrats alike appreciate the dangerous situation they are in at this time, and that they are willing to meet on common ground and unite, for the purpose of resisting being robbed perpetually by the money-power of the country. . . . Demagogues and dishonest officials now read their doom, and the Monopolists can realize that it is too late in the nineteenth century to make slaves of American freemen. Ford County has done nobly.—*Ford County (Ill.) Journal.*

—On Tuesday, for the first time in forty years, the Democratic party was beaten in Greene County. Lakin, People's Anti-Monopoly candidate, has 610 majority. Rickart, People's, has 583 majority.—*Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.*

—"The jubilee am a-comin'." The result of the election in this [Stephenson] county on last Tuesday is extremely encouraging, when it is remembered that the Reform movement was organized only ten days before the election. . . . We noticed several Democratic politicians, in good standing for office, and who have grown gray in the service, busily engaged peddling Republican tickets. . . . The result, not only in this county, but throughout the entire State, proves that the people are ripe for reform, and that it will and must come. The politicians must go down, and the people come to the front.—*Freeport (Ill.) Bulletin.*

—The "Farmers' ticket" has achieved a grand industrial, moral, and political victory over all opposition in Marion County and the adjoining counties of Clinton and Jefferson. The moral victory herein is not the *least* important, especially in Marion County. . . . Have not the old parties given abundant evidence that they were powerless for reform?—*Centralia (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The people are aroused, and condemned by their ballots a President who sports away at Long Branch $50,000 a year of the people's money, and a Republican party whose leaders in Congress are guilty of the Credit Mobilier swindle, and the enactment of the "salary-grabbing, back-pay stealing" infamous law. The ball which began rolling in Ohio and Iowa is "marching on."—*Jonesboro (Ill.) Gazette.*

—From all quarters comes the welcome news. The last Congress was too much for the party which claimed all the virtue there was in the nation. Credit Mobilier and salary-grabs are the death-warrant of the Republican party. May the work go on until corrupt men shall be thoroughly rooted out and sent to political oblivion.—*Mason County (Ill.) Independent.*

—The Farmers have, with a hasty and imperfect organization, succeeded in defeating an old and completely organized political party [in DeWitt County] upon their own ground. It has been shown that party ties cannot bind the people to an indorsement of official corruption and robbery, and that when they will to do it they can defeat the politicians in their strongest holds. It has given the people confidence in themselves, and shown them that they have yet the power to remedy the evils of which they complain, and that there is yet a strong enough sentiment of honesty in the people to save the country from becoming entirely corrupt.—*Clinton (Ill.) Register.*

—The revolution is going right straight forward,—just the direction it ought to go. A number of prominent influential farmers from various parts of the county called upon us yesterday and to-day, and, after a pleasant exchange of congratulations over the result, they expressed the determination to keep alive the spirit that has been awakened. Additional clubs will be at once organized, and the feeling in the good cause will not be permitted to flag. God speed them in the work!—*Mt. Vernon (Ill.) Free Press.*

—The future is before us. It presses its claims upon us with an intensity that cannot be resisted. The past campaign will play but a small figure in the one that will crowd upon its heels, save it will be to intensify and crystallize the ideas and issues which are continued. . . . To-day we open the next Congressional campaign, and shall make it lively for those who are attainted with steals.—*McLean County (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

—The campaign just over has disclosed this fact: New issues are shaping themselves, which are more than likely to evolve entirely new political parties, and break to pieces the old ones. We do not know at this time what names will be assumed by the new organizations, of course; but one will be founded on the principles enunciated by the Farmers' organizations. It has become very evident that the farmers are not engaged in any child's-play. They are thoroughly in earnest, and the man, be he Republican or Democrat, who imagines that this uprising of the laboring masses is for the upbuilding or strengthening of the old party to which he belongs is indulging in a false hope.—*Carlyle (Ill.) Banner.*

—We have been trying to extract some little consolation from the local election returns this week, but the success is not much better with us than with some of the late candidates. The fact is, that the Republican ticket, as nominated, met with a serious obstruction somewhere on its road, and victory don't "perch upon its banners" to any great extent. . . . The result demonstrates beyond a doubt that in Whiteside County a nomination is no longer equivalent to an election.—*Sterling (Ill.) Gazette.*

—We have met the enemy [the Farmers of McDonough County], and we are theirs by a majority of over 200 votes. We have been defeated, not because we did not have the best ticket ever produced in this county, but because a large number of Republicans were led astray by the flimsy arguments put forth by the Democracy in favor of the Anti-Monopoly movement. . . . Republicans who have stood the brunt of many battles, be not discouraged, but let your efforts be doubled to keep and maintain intact the organization of the freest, purest, best Government ever organized by man.—*Bushnell (Ill.) Record.*

—The record of the Republican party has been stained by dishonest men. It must now purge itself of their fellowship, and make a bold, persistent, and fearless attempt to inaugurate a policy whose fundamental principles shall be Honesty, Economy, and Purity, and adhere to them in practice, in administering the affairs of the Government, in rejecting the friendship of those who are known to represent the contrary of those virtues, if it would not fall of its own rottenness, a hopeless mass of ruins.—*Quincy (Ill.) Evening Call.*

—The result on Tuesday [in Kane County] is a triumph for the people over politicians and monopolies. It is a sign of the times, and an unmistakable index to the future. The time when scheming politicians can hoodwink the people in the name of Republicanism, is fast drawing to a close. . . . By the use of money and appeals to the patriotism of Republicans, and their memories of the past, these old leaders had hoped to beguile the people into their continued elevation to offices of honor and profit. That time is past, gentlemen, and the people have ceased to answer to your beck and call.—*Elgin (Ill.) Advocate.*

—The lesson is plainly evident: It teaches the old political rings of Kane County that they are broken into fragments that never can be welded together while the strong grasp of popular might is at the throat of corruption. The *Gazette*, for weeks before the Republican Convention, warned our party that the fight was a dangerous one; that under any circumstances the struggle would be fierce, and contested with a will such as was never before seen in Kane County. . . . This warning fell dead on the ears of the veteran disciples of ring rule. About that Convention the daylight of the present hour had not fallen. The ghosts of the past gibbered of "the party" as though all over the land a sweeping revolution were not marching, storming, and routing the existing but enfeebled organizations that are known by name to men.—*Elgin (Ill.) Gazette.*

—There is yet a God in Israel. The Republican rings and Republican ring-thieves have long said unto themselves, "Behold us, we weave not, neither do we spin, yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not fixed as one of us, because he did not know how to form a Credit-Mobilier. We do not believe that there is a God in Israel, because, although our sins are many, and the cries of the just rise up to high heaven, we flourish and grow fat." The "Potato-Bugs" have swarmed, and behold the result.—*Bureau County, (Ill.) Tribune.*

—The portent of these facts will not be misunderstood by the country. They show that the people everywhere have risen against the Republican party, which has fastened upon them the evils of a corrupt personal administration, the plunder of the public domain, the robbery of the National Treasury, the evil of class legislation, and a vicious monetary system. . . . It will not be long until those who agree on these principles will be united in a single organization, and be known by a common name. What that name shall be will be a matter of chance, but no sensible man will dispute about the name, provided only the principles are those which have been proven correct by time, and which commend themselves to the feelings of honest men, and to the necessities of the country.—*Illinois State Register.*

—The new party has become so strong, and the change is so general and so sweeping, that if these blows are followed up with permanent organization, all the concentrated power of the Republican party, aided by the money and patronage of the Government, which they will not hesitate to use most unscrupulously, cannot overcome the new movement even in a general election.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

What Is It?

From the DuQuoin (Ill.) Tribune.

Some two months since, a family by the name of Caton moved from Tamaroa to DuQuoin, and, soon after, four members of the family were taken sick and died after a few days' illness. A short time afterwards, another family by the name of Jones came from the same place, and moved into a house near Mr. Caton's. Mrs. Jones soon after took sick and died. She was attended by Dr. Hughey, of Tamaroa, who pronounced her disease yellow fever; the husband of Mrs. Jones dropped dead near his residence, a few days ago. People living in the immediate neighborhood, where these deaths have occurred, report that Mrs. Jones and the four Catons were all similarly affected, and it is said that Mr. Jones had been slightly affected with diarrhea for a few days prior to his death. These deaths have been the cause of a thousand and one rumors being set afloat, and to some extent they are clothed in mystery. In fact, we have been of the opinion that there should have been a searching investigation authorized by our city authorities, and, if possible, the cause of death made known. One theory has been that the water used by these families was poisoned by sewage from an old water-closet vault which was near by it. Milk-sickness, produced from eating butter purchased of persons who live in a milk-sick region some miles east of Tamaroa, is another theory. Whatever may have caused the death of these people, one thing seems quite clear, it could not have been from any contagious disease. If it had been anything of a contagious nature, other portions of the city would, in all probability, have been afflicted with it. As we have stated before, our resident physicians who saw those members of the Caton family that died, did not agree as to what the disease was, but the attending physician pronounced it bilious fever of a malignant type. From all we have heard said about it, we are inclined to think that the sickness was occasioned from some poisonous matter in the water used by them, and the fact that the Jones family used water from the same well strengthens this belief. The well from which these families have been supplied was dug after Mr. Caton moved here. It was sunk in close proximity to the site of an old barn and privy, the vault of which is said to have been sunk below the hard-pan, and the slope of which is in the direction of the well. Herein, we think, will be found the true cause of this mystery.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Great Victory of the First Anti-Monopoly Campaign in Illinois.

Forty-nine Counties in the State Carried by the Anti-Monopoly Party.

Fifteen Counties Republican, Seventeen Democratic, and Thirteen Independent.

Rejoicings of the Victors in Wisconsin—Large Gathering at Madison.

Addresses by Judge Orton, Dr. Wight, the Hon. G. B. Smith, Col. Vilas, and Mayor Gregory.

ILLINOIS.

Advices have now been received from all but eight counties in Illinois, including official returns from sixty-one counties. The counties named in *italic* have heretofore given Democratic majorities. The classified results, by counties, so far as known, are:

FARMERS, OR ANTI-MONOPOLY—49.

Bond,	Jackson,	Perry,
Brown,	*Jefferson,*	Piatt,
Bureau,	Kane,	Putnam,
Cass,	Knox,	*Richland,*
Champaign,	Lake,	Rock Island,
Clay,	LaSalle,	*Schuyler,*
Clinton,	Lee,	*Scott,*
Coles,	Livingston,	*Shelby,*
DeKalb,	Macon,	Stephenson,
DeWitt,	*Marion,*	Tazewell,
Douglas,	McDonough,	*Wabash,*
Ford,	Mercer,	*Wayne,*
Fulton,	*Montgomery,*	*White,*
Greene,	Morgan,*	Whiteside,
Hamilton,	*Moultrie,*	Will,
Henderson,	*Peoria,**	*Woodford*—49.
Iroquois,		

REPUBLICAN—15.

Grundy,	Logan,	Pulaski,
Henry,	Marshall,	Stark,
Jo Daviess,	McHenry,	Vermilion,
Kankakee,	McLean,	Warren,
Kendall,	*Monroe,*	*Williamson*—15.

DEMOCRATIC—17.

Adams,	*Gallatin,*	*Menard,*
Christian,	*Hancock,*	*Pike,*
Crawford,	*Jersey,*	*Randolph,*
Edgar,	*Macoupin,*	Saline,
Effingham,	*Madison,*	*Sangamon*—17.
Fayette,	*Mason,*	

INDEPENDENT—13.

Alexander,	Edwards,	St. Clair,
Boone,	Johnson,	*Union,*
Carroll,	*Lawrence,*	Washington,
Cook,	Ogle,	Winnebago—13.
DuPage,		

NOT HEARD FROM—8.

Calhoun,	*Franklin,*	Massac,
Clark,	*Hardin,*	Pope—8.
Cumberland,	*Jasper,*	

*The Republican Anti-Monopoly ticket was elected in Democratic Peoria County, and the Democratic Anti-Monopoly ticket in Republican Morgan County.

BOND COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 911; Grant, 1,349.)
Farmers. Republican. Democratic.
Judge—Gaskins...412 Challis...473 Bradford...512
Clerk—Denny...1,283 ...... Seeds...273
Treas.—Rosebrough 280 Mudd...959 Price...496
Supt.—Duff...664 Powell...603 Scattering...415
[Note by the County Clerk: "Party was not made a test. The man was voted for."]

BOONE COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 246; Grant, 1,692.)
Judge—L. W. Lawrence.1,469 Chas. E. Fuller... 179
Clerk—C. B. Loop... 702 F. J. Hall...
Treas.—A. E. Jenner... 848 ...Gray...
Supt.—Mary E. Crary.. 524 {S. A. Reynolds... 473 / {—Speakman... 254
Note: No politics mixed up in this. Candidates all run on their own hook.

BROWN COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,222; Grant, 811.)
Farmers. Democrat.
Judge—J. P. Richmond 461 W. L. Taylor... 897
Clerk—John J. Teefey... 619 William Lee... 845
Treas.—Thos. S. Adams 833 Thos. Haddigan... 626
Supt.—Jas. P. Amenet. 688 James M. Hartley... 625

BUREAU COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,920; Grant, 4,288.)
Anti-Monopoly. Republican.
Judge—Jesse Emerson..2,617 Harvey M. Trimble.1,617
Clerk—M. J. Keith...1,843 Jas. W. Templeton..1,790
Treas.—Sam. Edwards..2,014 Zelotes S. Hills...1,677
Supt.—Jacob Miller...1,998 Joseph A. Mercer..1,849

CLAY COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,360; Grant, 1,371.)
Republican.
Judge—Rolla B. Henry.1,149 Dios C. Hagle... 988
Clerk—R. J. Burns...1,213 Samuel L. Rea... 918
Treas.—J. R. Maxwell..1,028 Henry S. Watson...1,065
Supt.—J. R. Songer...1,153 John Russell... 991

CLINTON COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,749; Grant, 1,519.)
Farmers. Dem. People's.
Judge—A. H. White...1,695 Robert Bowman...1,061
Clerk—H. Scharman...1,945 S. B. Wyle...
Treas.—John T. Scott...1,883 B. H. Helman...
Supt.—Linn Bedell...1,819 ...Bottler...1,423
County Commissioners—
C. Harpstreit...1,788 ...Baker... 976
W. G. Burnsid...1,239 Joseph Hanke...1,028
D. C. Prather...1,191 Conrad Vornholt... 795
Heideman (Ind.)... 875

COLES COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 2,411; Grant, 2,642.)
Farmers. People's.
Judge— {J. Edmonds.1,324 / {T. A. Allison 127 Wm. E. Adams...1,969
Clerk—Jas. Wheatley...1,459 Richard Stoddard...1,944
Treas.—Wm. B. Galbraith...2,273 H. M. Tremble...1,163
Supt.—Alice Hill...2,299 Jennie McKinstry...1,138

DE KALB COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 607; Grant, 3,969.)
Farmers. Republican.
Judge—Luther Lowell..1,674 ......
Clerk—C. M. Conrod...1,747 ......
Treas.—Rob't Hampton 879 Rob't H. Roberts... 879
Supt.—H. P. Hall...1,641

DE WITT COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,565; Grant, 1,784.)
Farmers. Republican.
Judge—Rob't Walker..1,429 Rich'd A. Lemon...1,420
Clerk—Jas. S. B. Wellis.1,364 W. W. Graham...1,469
Treas.—Wm. Gambrel.1,451 Wm. Metzger...1,406
Supt.—Wm. H. North.1,366 Mary Welch...1,554

FAYETTE COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,711; Grant, 1,727.)
Republican. Democratic.
Judge—E. Morrison...1,346 Joshua W. Ross...1,361
Clerk—J. C. Coon...1,258 John D. Perrine...1,329
Treas.—J. M. Manion...1,192 Joshua Arnold...1,294
Supt.— {Bahus Huston. 947 / {Mrs. S. Taylor 216 Benj. F. Shipley...1,294
For Representative, Forty-third District, to fill vacancy—George W. Bolt, Republican, 1,148; Alfred P. Crosby, Ind. Democrat, 782; Capt. F. A. Taylor, Granger, 421.

FULTON COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 3,704; Grant, 3,502.)
Farmers. People's.
Judge—John H. Piersol 4,131 Isaiah C. Worley...1,368
Clerk—John Prickett...1,884 David F. Emry...2,109
Treas.—Job Walker...3,184 ......
Supt.—Ed Maynard...3,001 Vincent M. Grewel 2,169

HAMILTON COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,191; Grant, 876.)
Farmers. People's.
Judge—Clord Crouch...1,127 Thomp. B. Stelle... 775
Clerk—John J. Beck...1,059 John W. Marshall... 880
Treas.—J. B. Standifer.1,438 W. B. Garner... 491
Supt.—John P. Steele..1,264 Geo. B. Robinson... 608
County Commissioners—
E. M. Rowers...1,914
Alfred Braden...1,913
Alfred R. Weldon...1,907

HENDERSON COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 794; Grant, 1,302.)
Farmers. Republican.
Judge—E. W. Richey... 736 Wm. C. Rice... 656
Clerk—D. C. Hanna... 905 Michael Vreeland... 651
Treas.—J. A. Brook... 919 Geo. W. Stockton... 608
Supt.—J. McArthur... 999 Cyrus Chapin... 615
County Commissioners—
Joseph Allen... 908 Wm. Lomax... 663
E. A. McKinley... 890 H. M. Whiteman... 650
J. B. Halliday... 858 S. W. Lawrence... 658

IROQUOIS COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,780; Grant, 3,081.)
Farmers. Republican.
Judge—M. B. Wright.2,155 R. K. McIntyre... 965
Clerk—H. A. Butzow...1,769 S. G. Munhall...1,409
Treas.—G. T. Metzger.1,715 R. F. Price...1,265
Supt.—David Kerr...1,466 John A. Holmes...1,109

JACKSON COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,510; Grant, 1,897.)
Farmers. Republican.
Judge—Wm. Bradley...1,167 Chas. H. Layman...1,219
Clerk—Ben Johnson...1,382 Wm. S. Murphy...1,147
Treas.—R. Schwartz...1,380 Gill J. Burr...
Supt.—L. H. Redd...1,190 {Miss F. Duncan... / {Samuel Smith...

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,953; Grant, 2,762.)
Farmers. Republican.
Judge—George Justus..1,870 William Spensley...1,663
Clerk—John Bird...1,407 Wilbur F Crummer..1,663
Treas.—S. W. Hathaway 1,371 Ralph S. Norris...1,708
Supt.—E. Brand...1,715 J. R. Smith...1,297

KANE COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,606; Grant, 4,637.)
Farmers. Republican.
Judge—J. W. Ranstead.2,876 Wm. D. Barry...1,630
Clerk—J. C. Sherwin...2,846 Frank P. Crandon..2,218
Treas.—A. W. Chapman 2,029 H. C. Paddock...2,618
Supt.—Chas. E. Mann.2,879 D. R. A. Thorp...1,229

KANKAKEE COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 988; Grant, 2,591.)
Farmers. Republican.
Judge—...... Charles R. Starr...1,560
Clerk—...... Walter W. Todd...1,673
Treas.—Josiah Drayer.. 635 Chas. P. Swigert... 954
Supt.—Miss N. M. Sinclair... 981 Geo. S. Stokes... 703

KENDALL COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 380; Grant, 1,613.)
Farmers. Republican.
Judge—Lott Scofield... 909 H. S. Hudson... 888
Clerk—J. R. Burns... 963 Jeremiah Evarts... 844
Treas.—Henry Haigh... 853 Tunis Serrine... 855
Supt.—A. H. Barnes... 866 J. R. Marshall... 784

LAWRENCE COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,069; Grant, 1,110.)
Judge—Isaac Potts... 804 All others... 838
Clerk—C. Abernathy... 909 All others... 713
Treas.—Geo. W. Stoltz. 887 All others... 714
Supt.—E. H. Cox... 926 All others... 808
[Note by the County Clerk: "No party nominations and no Farmers' ticket."]

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,889; Grant, 3,110.)
Farmers. Republican.
Judge—E. R. Wallace.2,735 Lewis E. Payson...1,333
Clerk—G. W. Langford.2,254 Wm. H. Jenkins...1,811
Treas.—Jos. H. Stitt...2,626 A. G. Goodspeed...1,469
Supt.—M. Tombaugh.2,723 John W. Smith...1,296

MACOUPIN COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 3,225; Grant, 2,981.)
Farmers. Republican. Democratic.
Judge—Solomon...1,463 Cowen...1,622 Peebles...1,880
Clerk—Metcalf......2,127 Reneke...1,734
Treas.—Atkins...1,586 Kaiser...1,636 Wills...1,618
Supt.—Kenyon...1,844 Chapman.1,622 Kellar...1,219
The returns from Piasa precinct will be contested, and if thrown out, A. Atkins, on the Farmers' ticket for County Treasurer, is elected by four majority.
For funding Court-House debt at 50 cents on dollar...3,427
Against funding Court-House debt at 50 cents on dollar... 828

MADISON COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 3,564; Grant, 3,671.)
Republican. Democratic.
Judge—Cyrus Happy...2,836 W. T. Brown...3,561
Clerk—W. E. Lehr...1,925 B. E. Hoffman...4,374
Treas.—A. H. Judd...2,768 T. H. Kennedy...3,573
Supt.—A. A. Suppiger..3,331 A. H. Gambrill...3,071
Co. Commissioners—
A. P. Mason...2,807 W. E. Wheeler...4,113
J. C. Moore...2,681 W. W. Jarvis...2,385
J. B. McMurrel...1,868 T. W. Kinder...3,456

MARSHALL COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,139; Grant, 1,524.)
Farmers. Republican.
Judge—Thos. Judd... 876 N. M. Laws...1,146
Clerk—J. T. Jones... 939 J. C. Kingsley...1,078
Treas.—Henry Fisher.. 943 H. J. Depue...1,083
Supt.—Philip Long... 918 C. S. Edwards, Jr...1,091

MERCER COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,049. Grant, 1,984.)
Farmers. Republican.
Judge—Thos. Likely...1,224 J. R. Bassett... 899
Clerk—C. F. Durston..1,244 J. W. Dilley... 985
Treas.—W. N. Graham..1,340 M. M. Jones... 890
Supt.— {Walker... 772 / {Condit... 479 Miss Amanda Fraser 803

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 2,518; Grant, 2,318.)
Farmers. Democratic.
Judge—A. N. Kingsbury 2,054 Edward Lane...1,495
Clerk—G. M. Raymond.2,118 E. S. Burns...1,528
Treas.—J. J. McLean.1,881 P. M. Crawford...1,508
Supt.—F. Springer...2,128 J. C. Barrett...1,462

MORGAN COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 2,442; Grant, 2,756.)
Dem. Anti-Monopoly. Republican.
Judge—John Trabue...2,238 Edward P. Kirby...2,339
Clerk—S. M. Martin...2,391 A. C. Woods...2,132
Treas.—W. H. Wright...2,630 Charles Packard...1,896
Supt.—Wm. F. Short...1,988 Henry Higgins...2,314
County Commissioners—
John Virgin...2,357 A. A. Crum...2,151
J. Mansfield...1,992 Daniel Detrick...2,286
J. H. Devore...2,440 William Davis...2,178

OGLE COUNTY.
(Last year—Greely, 1,247; Grant, 3,896.)
Judge—Fred. G. Petrie.. 266 Edward F. Dutcher. 466
D. G. Shottenkirk... 877 Robert C. Burchell. 212
Henry O. Rogers... 681
Clerk—A. Woodcock...2,081 John Rutledge...1,069
Treas.—J. T. Gantz...3,170
Supt.—Ed. L. Wells...1,415 John R. Leslie... 739
Joseph M. Piper...1,030
[Note by the County Clerk: "We had no politics, this fall, in our County of Ogle. The candidates took a square run before the people."]

PERRY COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,683; Grant, 1,482.)
Independent. Republican.
Judge—William Reid.. 839 William Kistan...1,350
Clerk—W. S. D. Smith 1,547 James C. Kinney... 662
Treas. {J. L. Ragland 577 / {J. C. McMillan 297 John Patterson... 851
Supt.—John B. Ward..1,287 John D. Strait... 613
County Commissioners—
Charles Geummalley..1,198 Elihu Onstott...1,283
James Ervin... 882 John Baird...1,272
James G. Thompson... 670 E. T. Rees... 907
(Average, 1,085.) (Average, 994.)

RANDOLPH COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,886; Grant, 1,885.)
Farmers. Democratic.
Judge—[See note.] John H. Lindsey...1,198
Clerk—Sam'l W. Lester. 841 John T. McBride...2,274
Treas.—Peter Wicklin.. 333 Edward St. Vrain...1,999
Supt.—Mrs. N C Malone 832 Peter N. Holm...1,634
County Commissioners—
Price Crawford...1,221 John Morrison...2,814
David Ohlwine...1,137 John Wilson...1,798
Philip Wehrheim.1,901
[Scattering votes for Judge: James C. Holbrook, 586; John Taylor, 837; Albert W. Sprague, 482; Harvey Neville, Sr., 417.]

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,827; Grant, 2,905.)
Anti-Monopoly. Republican.
Judge—R. M. Grenell..1,481 S. S. Guyer...1,763
Clerk—H. B. LeQuatte.1,424 John V. Cook...1,749
Treas.—S. R. Porter...1,592 John H. Cleland...1,579
Supt.—Charles Machin.1,276 M. M. Sturgeon...1,862

SALINE COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,047; Grant, 1,109.)
Republican. Democratic.
Judge—R. N. Warfield. 957 James Macklin... 883
Clerk—...... W. E. Burnett...1,880
Treas.—G. W. Gaskins. 486 G. L. Eubanks... 779
Supt.—H. H. Harris... 574 B. L. Hall... 861
County Commissioners—
John H. Wilson... 781 W. H. Pankey...1,186
Nelson Webber...1,129 W. L. Mitchell... 735
Nap. Choisser... 443 W. M. Simmons..1,064

SANGAMON COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 4,383; Grant, 4,149.)
Democratic. Republican.
Judge—J. H. Matheny.3,609 Leon H. Bradley...2,377
Clerk—J. J. Hardin...3,673 Noah W. Matheny..2,977
Treas.—R. R. Pipkins..3,664 Samuel N. Shoup...2,813
Supt.—P. J. Rourke...3,971 Wm. E. Purcell...2,808
[Mary J. Howard, for Superintendent, 308.]

SHELBY COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 2,684; Grant, 1,901.)
Farmers. Independent.
Judge—Isbiel Rose...1,413 Peter Fleming...1,281.
Clerk—J. Wm. Lloyd...2,512
Treas.—Wm. C. Miller.2,397
Supt.—John Stapleton.2,421

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 4,099; Grant, 4,215.)
Elected. Next in the vote.
Judge—Fred H. Pieper.4,057 James M. Har...2,208
Clerk—L. C. Starkel...4,298 Hugo Wangelin...2,847
Treas.—Geo. W. Sieber.3,285 George H. Roering.2,179
Supt.—J. ......3,677 James P. Slade...2,401
For Legislature, to fill a vacancy: Spencer M. Kase, 2,769; Frederick E. Scheel, 2,117; John Papen, 388. Mr. Kase was a Democrat.
No politics in the canvass this year.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 2,680; Grant, 2,250.)
Farmers. Republican.
Judge—David Keyes...2,655 John W. Glasgow...1,664
Clerk—James Claton...1,279 R. D. Smith...1,799
Treas.—Thos. Cooper...1,643 Thomas J. Brown...1,464
Supt.—M. E. Pomfret...2,262 Miss M. A. Fuller...1,628

UNION COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,730; Grant, 869.)
All candidates Independent.
Judge—T. Hileman...1,153 Thos. H. Phillips... 808
Clerk—W. S. Hanners..1,249 Alex. J. Nimmo... 815
Treas.—S. Martin... 701 H. D. Day... 700
Supt.—J. H. Samson... 894 Philip H. Kroh... 835
County Commissioner—
Wm. Eaves... 894
Oliver C. Brown... 604
Joshua Lewis... 701

WAYNE COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,604; Grant, 1,624.)
Farmers. Independent.
Judge—C. McKelroy...1,704 John Keen, Jr... 629
Clerk—John Morris...1,646 A. T. Galbraith... 853
Treas.—A. M. Cable...1,916 J. C. Williams... 996
Supt.—F. M. Woolard..1,723 J. Marie White... 834

WHITE COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,758; Grant, 1,224.)
Farmers. Democrat.
Judge—C. Burrell...1,271 Samuel H. Martin... 903
Clerk—W. H. Pearce..2,253
Treas.—B. F. Logan...2,223
Supt.—A. Harsha...1,213 P. A. Pearce... 936

WHITESIDE COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,287; Grant, 3,193.)
Anti-Monopoly. Republican.
Judge—William Lane..1,196 Frank D. Ramsey...1,168
Clerk—E. W. Payne...1,711 Lucien A. Payne... 977
Treas.—John W. Niles.. 900 Wm. H. Thatcher..1,758
Supt.—Orrin M. Crary.1,409 Agnes A. Gillis...1,174
{Chris. C. Teats, (Ind.) for Judge, 328.}
[Note by the County Clerk: Wm. Lane and E. W. Payne were Liberals in the last Presidential campaign. O. M. Crary and W. H. Thatcher were Republicans, and voted for Grant; but Thatcher had twice beaten the Republican nominee for the same office. Lane, Thatcher, and E. W. Payne are the present incumbents. The candidates named (except Teats) were the nominees of conventions.]

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,051; Grant, 3,809.)
Judge—R. C. Bailey...3,103
Clerk—S. F. Lee...3,269 T. J. Lamont...1,115
Treas.—Thos. W. Cole.3,105
Supt.—Mrs. Carpenter.1,229 E. G. Stiles...1,224
No political questions involved in the election this year. All candidates independent.

WOODFORD COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,728; Grant, 1,545.)
Farmers. Independent.
Judge—J. M. M'Culloch 1,473 John Clark... 274
Clerk—T. K. Mitchell...1,122 Peter Aniker... 741
Treas.—A. M. Whittaker 1,833
Supt.—W. H. Gardner.1,782 Annie Painter... 39

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 8.—The Republican majorities in McLean County, as officially reported, are as follows: R. M. Benjamin, Judge, no opponent, 5,199; Dennison, County Treasurer, 154; Davis, County Clerk, 338; Hull, Superintendent, 203.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 9.—The victors at the Capitol celebrated their triumph last night in brilliant style. Soon after dark the cannon was fired and bonfires were kindled on Washington and Wisconsin avenues, just north and east of the Capitol Park. Many buildings in the vicinity of the Park, and on streets along which a procession was to march, notably the Vilas House, Park Hotel, Capitol and Lake Houses, St. Julien billiard-saloon, breweries and saloons generally, and the jail,—of which, by electing the Sheriff last fall, the Democracy gained possession,—were illuminated. Quite a crowd, with two bands, each with a locomotive-headlight mounted on a wagon in their rear, marched as far as Sprecher's brewery, with the firing of rockets and burning of colored lights along the route, and then, returning, marched around the Capitol, whose dome was illuminated, gleaming like a light-house.

A large concourse of people crowded the Assembly-Chamber, composed of all classes, many of our most prominent and respected citizens, and a large number of what are sometimes stigmatized as the unwashed.

JUDGE H. S. ORTON

was called to preside, and made an opening speech, which was received with great enthusiasm, in which he said this was a new era in the political history of the State; it was a victory which had been waited for by those in the popular party—the party of Reform and Honesty—for seventeen long and dreary years, during which the party rightfully entitled to the government of the country had been beaten back in this State. Through days of war and blood, and days of corruption, they had waited for the roseate dawn of this day, whose glorious sun should soon ride in his golden car in a cloudless sky. Now a new party, without a name, but on a platform broad enough for every American, had gained for them a signal triumph, which was to do more than feed hungry aspirants for office. He went on to say that the victory was not a personal triumph over Gov. Washburn, and to speak highly of him and his Administration as almost unexceptionable; to declare that it was not the triumph of the Grangers, though it was of the principle that all industries should be put on an equality, without discrimination; that it had no special significance as to railroad corporations, which it was said had aided in winning this victory, except that they must stand on the same footing with the humblest individual; had no special significance as to one nationality, though the Germans had almost universally joined in the movement, for the sake of maintaining their right to eat and drink what they pleased; and he declared his opposition to sumptuary laws, or coercing men into reform. Its great significance was the utter condemnation of the Administration of Gen. Grant, as to its reconstruction policy, its financial policy or lack of policy, and its unprecedented corruption. The party in power might have been a splendid war party, but was worthless as a peace party, and had reached the lowest depths of infamy in the history of this Republic. This was a victory of honesty and right.

After music,

DR. D. M. WIGHT,

of Milwaukee, was introduced as one who had contributed more to organize and carry to success this great Reform movement than any other man in the State. He did not make a very striking speech, nor awaken much enthusiasm. He referred to his past record, first as a Democrat till the Charleston Convention, then as a Republican, and, for the last few months, as a Reformer. The "What is it" party, as it had been called, had come, and, under different names in different States, in California, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, and Wisconsin had won signal triumphs. It was an uprising against monopoly, of tariffs, of corporations, of National Banks, of Credit Mobilier swindles and back-salary grabs. He indorsed what had been said about Washburn; deprecated hard things said about Grant, believing scoundrels about him were the guilty ones; and was ready to bid farewell to Washburn and all his associates in office for the public good. He cared little about names, but the party which in this State had no history before Sept. 21 he believed was destined to carry the country in the next Presidential campaign. He counseled moderation and prudence on the part of those who had come into power in this State, that they might best utilize the victory won; and closed with a glowing apostrophe to the America of the future.

THE HON. GEORGE B. SMITH

was the next speaker, and was welcomed with great cheering and wild yells by his admirers. He said they had met to take formal possession of the Capitol in the name of the People, and to congratulate each other on the great victory. If his friend from Milwaukee did not care much about names, he would take the Ohio name, and call the victors the Democratic party; and, though he had come by divers paths to join them, he welcomed Dr. Wight back. He referred in bitter terms to the alleged violations of the Constitution and outrages perpetrated by the Republican party, and rejoiced greatly over what he had been waiting and laboring for for nearly twenty years; and expressed his belief that this was but the first move of a flood which would make a clean sweep over the land, and result in a national triumph three years hence. He scouted, with the hearty indorsement of the audience, the idea of any such Civil-Service Reform as should keep any of the present subordinates in the State offices in place, and threatened a clean sweep. He declared there would be no more salary-grabs when they gained power in the nation, for the Democracy never allowed their officials to do wrong; and highly eulogized the Governor-elect, Farmer Taylor,—blaming Washburn for sustaining all the measures of the worst Administration that ever afflicted the country. He closed with proposing three cheers, which were given with a will, for the successful ticket.

COL. W. F. VILAS,

introduced as a gallant soldier and the best lawyer of his years in the Northwest, was then called out. He said he had carried a musket in the ranks of the Democracy for long and gloomy years, and he rejoiced greatly in this hour of triumph,—this capture of a fort which he believed was but the prelude to the capture of the citadel at Washington in the next Presidential campaign.

MAYOR J. C. GREGORY

was then called out, and spoke briefly, expressing his joy at what had been accomplished. He said he had never been in devious paths, but had been a Democrat from his youth up; and, while he was grateful for the aid rendered by others, he felt that the Democrats were the rank and file of the army which had just won such a victory. He spoke highly of Gov. Taylor, as an early settler, a man of broad shoulders, broad conduct, big heart, an upright man, who would make a good Governor. He expressed his opinion that the leeches who had grown fat in office ought to be turned out and go up Salt River. He read a letter from Judge L. B. Vilas, who expressed his regret at being unable to attend this love-feast, on account of illness, rejoiced over the victory, and proposed three cheers for Taylor, which were given with great heartiness.

Philo Dunning, member-elect to the Assembly, was called out, but excused himself from speaking; and the meeting adjourned soon after 10 o'clock.

THERE IS LITTLE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

in regard to the precise Opposition majority. Only five counties—two of them very small—have yet been officially reported, and estimates are very uncertain this year. The complexion of the Senate is still uncertain, but probably 17 Opposition to 16 Republican; the Assembly 41 Republican to 59 Opposition.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Duncan Will Case—Prominent Physicians from Chicago and Detroit on the Stand—Remarkable Disagreement Between the Doctors—Programme for This Week.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 9.—The testimony in the Duncan will trial, at Marshall, closed yesterday with a large amount of medical evidence from prominent physicians.

The Rev. A. G. Dobbs testified to his intimacy with Mr. Duncan; also that he regarded him as a sharp, keen business man; never heard of his receiving an injury. Witness said he was telegraphed to come to Marshall by Bishop Simpson.

Henry Waller, of Chicago, testified to some facts concerning the purchase of the Holden farm. He thought the title defective at the time; believed Mr. Duncan to have been a cautious but uncultivated man.

Dr. Allen, of Rush Medical College, Chicago considered the original disease of the testator to have been a disease of the heart; did not see evidence of a disease of the brain according to the depositions of Drs. Dickey, Purdon, and Murry; also thought the mental faculties sound. He said he thought Mr. Duncan had sufficient capacity on May 20, 1871, to plan and execute a will like the one in question; thought that an injury on the head would tend to mental derangement.

Dr. Jenks, of Detroit, gave similar evidence; could see no reason why testator should not have been in a good mental condition; did not see how the medicine taken by Mr. Duncan could affect the intellect.

Dr. Gunn, of Chicago, said he had been a teacher of surgery for twenty-four years; believed Mr. Duncan was able, at the time of making the will, to exercise his mental faculties.

Dr. Andrews gave about the same evidence. When told to state substantially the contents of the will which he had passed judgment upon, he was unable to give more than a general description. Dr. Geer, also of Chicago, thought that Mr. Duncan suffered from a primary disease of the heart, basing his opinion on the fact that his disease was chronic. If the disease was acute, his opinion would be changed.

Dr. Johnson gave a similar verdict, after which a lengthy hypothesis was put to each physician, when they all substantially gave their opinion that Mr. Duncan possessed sufficient mental power on the 20th of May, 1871, to execute the will.

Dr. Gettes, of Portland, also believed the testator's disease was chronic. He believed him to have been able to make a will like the one in question, but that Mr. Duncan had pain on the 30th of April, 1871, showed that his disease was both acute and chronic.

Dr. Ray, of Philadelphia, thought that in making his will Mr. Duncan evinced those faculties of mind that indicated sanity. He was able to remember the names of the family, and was conscious of what he did the day before. He showed that he anticipated trouble about the will, and looked ahead for future litigation. On cross-examination, Mr. Hughes asked the witness if he based his opinions upon the clause in the will providing against future litigation. Witness said he did. Mr. Hughes further asked witness if he thought that it was suggested by Mr. Duncan at all? Witness thought it was. A part in the deposition was read to witness, when the latter acknowledged that this clause was suggested by Lindsey and Stewart, the draftsmen of the instrument. The latter proof of the interference of Lindsey and Stewart in drawing up the bill will doubtless have great weight in the case.

There were three doctors on each side, those for the contestants gave nearly opposite evidence from those that offered for the will. That opinions of medical men should differ so largely is a matter of much comment. The cross-examination of the experts on the side of the proponents by Mr. Hughes was very severe, and in many cases almost seemed to overthrow their theories. The argument by the counsel will be opened by J. C. Fitzgerald, of Grand Rapids, for the proponents to-morrow afternoon. He will be followed by H. H. Brown, of this city, or Ashley Bond, of Detroit, for the contestants. Mr. Hughes, of Grand Rapids, will then follow for the contestants, Mr. Lothrop closing the case in behalf of the will. There will doubtless be a large attendance at the Court from this and other places.

A ROW IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—An altercation occurred between Lieut.-Gov. Chas. P. Johnson and Alex. P. Garesche, a prominent lawyer, in a Fifth street restaurant, last night. It resulted in Garesche striking Johnson a severe blow in the face. Johnson attempted to retaliate, but his friend separated the belligerents. The affair grew out of the assertion of Garesche that Gov. Johnson's brother, as prosecutor of Chief of Police McDonough, who is being tried for unjustifiable arrests and oppression in office, was connected with a ring of politicians whose determination is to effect McDonough's removal from office.

WASHINGTON.

The Chairmanship of the Leading House Committees Already Talked About—McGarrahan's Seat—Secretary Delano in Favor of a Special Census in 1875.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEXT SPEAKER AND THE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—The assembling of Congress in just three weeks has led to an animated discussion of the House Committee Chairmanships. Mr. Blaine keeps out of the way, and is quoted as in favor of the Republican caucus relieving him from responsibility in the premises. The Credit Mobilier members have been in bad odor amongst their colleagues since the recent elections. There is a good deal of jostling amongst the second-rate Congressmen for promotion. John A. Kasson has dropped his aspirations for the Speakership, and is working for the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee. Lyman Tremain is also named for one of the prominent Committees, and Wheeler, of New York, is still in the field for Speaker, but with small prospects against Blaine. Clinton L. Merriam, of Central New York, expects the Executive help for the Banking and Currency Committee, as he is in accord with the President for a free banking law, and prepared a bill in that interest last year.

THE M'GARRAHAN AND HIS FORTUNES.

A telegraphic dispatch from California announces the failure of the immortal McGarrahan to procure a writ of ejectment in the Courts there against the New Idria Mining Company. This suit was commenced on the part of McGarrahan with a view to making a further application to Congress, and to show that he had no redress in the courts, being thrown out by the statute of limitation.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

A SPECIAL CENSUS IN 1875.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary Delano will, in his annual report, renew his recommendation for a census to be taken in 1875, the results of which could be published in season for the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence of the United States.

CASUALTIES.

Collision on the Grand Trunk Railroad—One Person Killed and Seven Injured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—A terrible collision occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, six miles this side of Brantford. One train telescoped with another, and three cars were burned to ashes. A fireman named Walter Rutherford, of Brantford, was burned to death; seven persons were badly injured, and one of them is not expected to live. The baggage was all consumed. The collision occurred on a single track, and is thought to be the result of carelessness.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9—LATER.—The names of the wounded have just been received here. Andrew Horser, of St. Marys, brakeman, had his leg broken and was internally injured; Ezra Zimmerman, of Lansing, baggage-man, was badly bruised and burned. He was saved from death by the heroic action of James McElroy, who jumped into a burning car and pulled Zimmerman out insensible, when all others refused to go near the car. H. A. Duzenbury, of Buffalo, escaped with a cut in the head. E. Thomas, of Buffalo, was bruised and severely hurt internally. James Wright, of Brantford, the engineer, was caught between the engine and tender and very badly hurt. Henry Ross, of Dunville, had his leg smashed. Mr. Spillog, of Canada, was severely cut in the face and head. Fifteen passengers were saved by being cut out of a burning car with axes. The conductor of the wrecked train, Mr. P. Holmes, acted bravely. It was the night express train which left Detroit for Buffalo 6 o'clock Saturday night which collided with a freight train. Both locomotives and tenders were completely wrecked.

Conductor Killed.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 9.—James Barkhuff, a passenger conductor on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, was crushed to death at Grafton, O., last night, while coupling cars.

FIRES.

In Fort Wayne, Ind.; Loss, $50,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 9.—Shortly before midnight last night, a fire broke out in Murray's machine-shop, which, with its entire contents, was completely destroyed. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire in the shop during the day. The building was of frame, 40x140 feet. The total loss is estimated at between $50,000 and $60,000, the building being filled with very valuable machinery, which is estimated alone to be worth $30,000. Many patterns were burned, some of which were very valuable. A considerable part of the raw material and some of the finished work was saved. The insurance on the foundry and machine shop is as follows: Underwriters' Agency, $5,000; Royal, $7,500; Continental, $5,000; other English companies, $5,000. This fire will throw a large number of hands out of employment, but Mr. Murray says he will resume business at as early a date as possible. A new brick foundry adjoining the shop escaped all harm.

At Plymouth, Ind.; Loss, $5,000.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Nov. 9.—At 9 o'clock this morning the residence of Mrs. Derrer was completely destroyed by fire, with all its contents. The loss is about $5,000; insured for about $2,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—PROBABILITIES—For the Northwest, rising temperature, winds veering to southeasterly, and partly cloudy weather. For the Upper Lakes, northwesterly to northerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and low temperature. For the Lower Lakes, northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional light snow, clearing by Monday. From the Ohio Valley to Southern Tennessee, northwesterly and northerly winds, colder and partly cloudy weather. For the Southern States, partly cloudy weather, lower temperature, and northwesterly winds. For the Middle States, northwesterly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, and possibly occasional light rain, clearing by Monday. For New England, northwesterly winds, falling temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Yankton	30.14	41	N. W., gentle	.0	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.22	44	W., fresh	.0	Clear.
Chicago	30.18	38	N. W., light		Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.09	35	N. W., brisk	.0	Clearing.
Cincinnati	30.23	41	N. W., gentle	.0	Fair.
Duluth	30.21	31	N. W., gentle	.0	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.18	40	E., gentle		Fair.
Detroit	30.14	31	N., gentle	.0	Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.19	30	N., fresh	.0	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	30.15	24	S. E., light	.0	Clear.
Keokuk	30.13	41	E., fresh		Clear.
La Crosse	30.24	34	N. E., light	.0	Th't'ning.
Milwaukee	30.22	35	N. W., fresh	.0	Cloudy.
Marquette	30.18	30	N. W., fresh	.02	Clear.
Omaha	30.04	51	N. W., gentle	.0	Clear.
Pembina	30.22	24	S. E., gentle		Fair.
St. Paul	30.19	33	Calm	.0	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.16	38	W., gentle	.0	Cloudy.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KNOX, Ind., Nov. 9.—Elisha Wood, an old resident of Stark County, who resided six miles east of this place, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been sick about three weeks, and, it is supposed, committed the horrible deed while in a state of despondency. The deceased was about 70 years old.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

XENIA, O., Nov. 9.—Alfred Watehall, an old citizen 60 years of age, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself with a halter in his stable. Financial troubles are supposed to have impelled him to the act.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENVILLE, O., Nov. 9.—A man named William Beers hung himself in jail last night. He was locked up yesterday, and this morning was found hanging in his cell. He used the chain that supported his bed. No cause for the act is known.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Arrived—United States steamer Tigress, from St. Johns.

Intelligence was received at the office of the Anchor Line that the steamer Ismailia was passed off the coast of Nova Scotia on the 22d of October, disabled and under sail. She was out of coal and provisions, which were supplied by a passing steamer.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 9.—The steamship France, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Arrived—The steamer E. M. Arndt, from Stettin.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The *Press* to-day says: "The Right have not only agreed to limit MacMahon's term of office to five years, but have consented that he shall be officially designated by the title 'President of the Republic.' By these concessions the Right have gained over one Republican member, and now have a majority in the Committee on prolongation of the President's power."

CRIME.

Wife-Murder in Fort Erie, Canada.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Nov. 9.—The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Beals, in her husband's house at Fort Erie, last Wednesday night, turns out after all to be a revolting case of wife-murder. The friends of the woman went over from Buffalo on Saturday, and insisted on an investigation. Coroner Douglass, of Welland, held an inquest, and found a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death by violence at the hands of her husband, William John Beals. The guilty man is a deserter from the British army, and has, it seems, pursued for years a course of most malicious cruelty towards his wife. She worked like a slave for a large family of children and nine male boarders. When she was killed, there were five men in the next room who heard her groans, but were delicate about interfering between man and wife. Six of her ribs were broken and her liver mashed to a jelly, by her husband jumping on her. Beals put her body in the bed, and afterwards burned all the clothing. He is now in jail, and great excitement exists in the neighborhood.

Work of a Vigilance Committee in Gilroy, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Gilroy to-night says: A meeting of citizens was held last night and a Vigilance Committee formed for the purpose of ridding the town of thieves and vagrants. They elected a Captain and Lieutenant, and then paid a visit to two dance-houses, and informed the proprietors they must close up their places, or the Vigilantes would do it for them. They then went to numerous saloons, called such men as they wished to leave the town,—in all some nine or ten persons,—formed them into line, and escorted them four miles outside of the city limits. Others have been notified to leave.

Arrest for a Murder and Bank-Robbery Committed Two Years Ago.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9.—Two of the men engaged a year and a half ago in robbing the Columbia (Ky.) Bank, and murdering the Cashier,—an affair which created great excitement in the State at the time,—have been caught in Maine, and will be brought to Kentucky, on requisition of Gov. Leslie, for trial.

Burglary in Lexington, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—The *Enquirer's* Lexington special reports a burglary there last night, by which $700 worth of watches were stolen. The burglar, Theo. Richardson, was arrested, and the articles stolen recovered, to-day.

Murder in Jackson County, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 9.—Stroup, a Hebrew farmer of Jackson County, Ohio, was lately murdered by a man whom he caught stealing his potatoes.

Robbery of the Adams Express Company in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—J. J. Paul, a messenger of the Adams Express Company, was arrested last night for robbing that Company. Two thousand dollars were found on his person, and it is supposed that some $3,000 or $4,000 have been taken.

A Verdict of Murder in the First Degree Returned in the Udderzoot Case.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Nov. 9.—The jury in the Udderzoot case rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

POLITICAL.

Movement for the Co-operation of the Farmers and Labor-Reformers.

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—A movement is now maturing for a union of Farmers, Grangers, and Labor-Reformers. Leading men of these organizations have been consulting and maturing plans for general co-operation and consolidation, which are now nearly completed throughout the Western States. A meeting has just been held in furtherance of this object. The operation is being carried on very quietly.

Border Incidents.

The recent tragedies in Kern County, California, are painful illustrations of border life. A wandering Mexican called at a ranch in search of employment. The proprietor did not want help, but entertained the wanderer over night. There were several men in the house, and in the middle of the night the Mexican got up and made a desperate effort to murder them all. He killed one, wounded others, but found his butchering capacity fell short of his estimate of it and ran, taking with him a rifle and some ammunition. The next day a hunt for the Mexican was instituted, and just at night he was brought to bay in a thick copse. Under cover of the woods he commenced firing upon his pursuers, and they were forced to retreat to a little distance, where they built a fire, and concluded to wait till morning before they attempted to dislodge their game. The night was cold and the Mexican had no coat, and the thought occurred to them to desert their fire and build another one some distance off, in the hope that the Mexican might come out to warm himself by the fire. The ruse succeeded. It was not long before the assassin appeared at the fire. His pursuers then crept close upon him in the darkness, and he was neatly dispatched.

Here is another incident showing how men throw away their lives out there. There was an election at Sageland, and two men who were friends got very drunk at it. One of them became so helpless that he was put to bed. The other knocked around till it got very dull with him. He wanted excitement; so he went to his sleeping friend, woke him up, and asked him if he had voted. The friend said "Yes." "Who for?" "Reed." Then the individual in search of excitement struck the man and left him. He was told he ought not to have struck a man helplessly drunk. He then said: "I will go back and kill him," and he went back and did kill him by breaking his skull and slashing his body with a knife. A bystander tried to arrest the murderer, and a sharp fight with knives ensued. Both men fell dead about the same time. With these exceptions the election at Sageland passed off in peace and harmony, and the ballot-box was triumphant, with the votes of three dead men in it.

Appearance and Habits of Chambord.

The following description of the Count de Chambord's appearance and habits is from a London newspaper: "The personal appearance of the Count de Chambord is comely, dignified, and agreeable. His profile resembles that of his grand-uncle, Louis XVIII.,—a mustache and whiskers of a slightly Austrian cavalry cut being allowed for. His demeanor is easy, graceful, and unstudied. He is slightly above the middle height, and more than slightly given to embonpoint, the family failing—if it be not the family favor—of the elder branch. His forehead is remarkably high and smooth. His voice is sonorous, and peculiarly attractive. His acquirements as a linguist, especially in English, are, it is reported, remarkable; he is in every respect accomplished, and is a very brilliant conversationalist."

Liberalism in America and England.

Gerald Massey, on Saturday evening, during a dinner given in New York by the New York Liberal Club, described himself as a Liberal, and sketched the object of his American tour. He said that he was surprised to find that America was not so liberal in some things as England. He instanced in this respect the attitude of the press in reference to the Evangelical Alliance, and said that many of the illiberal sentiments expressed by the Alliance would have been riddled through and through by the English papers. For the thoughtful minds among the young people of this country he thought there was a great work to do, and he seemed to have an idea that his lectures here would help to that end.

A Turkish Princess.

M. Betham Edwards visited a Turkish Princess, whom she describes as follows: "She was tall and slender, and very handsome, with a pearly skin, delicately cut features, and black hair and eyes. Her dress was simply perfect,—ample, flowing, easy, of soft, noiseless, lustrous silk, the precise hue of which it would be impossible to describe; it was something between an asphodel-blossom and the palest pink coral, and yet neither the one nor the other approached it at all nearly. Around her head was wound a little turban of delicately colored gauze, fastened over the forehead with a jewel. Now, I am sorry to confess that this graceful and imposing creature was such an inveterate smoker that it seemed the sole business of two or three of her slave-girls to supply her wants. During the two hours that we were honored with her presence one of these automaton-like figures would come in about every seven or eight minutes, unsummoned, and hand each of the ladies a cigarette. Anything more like machinery could not be conceived. There was no salutation on the part of the servant, no acknowledgment on the part of the mistress. The cigarettes came and went, and that was all."

SCENES AT THE TRIANON.

Thiers, Rouher, and Canrobert on the Witness-Stand.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

All who follow Bazaine's trial with attention must be struck by the care with which the most determined adversaries of the Marshal avoid anything which might tarnish the honor of the French army. If Gen. Riviere, in his report, had not so precisely coordinated facts which public opinion cannot excuse unless they are extenuated; if Bazaine himself had not let fall imprudent words; if he had not written the letter of Sept. 29, which he declares a ruse de guerre, and in which he speaks of capitulation with thirty days' supplies before him; if, in one word, facts did not perplex public opinion, it is not the depositions of the military witnesses—not so far, at all events—which would warrant public opinion in showing itself absolutely hostile to the Marshal.

Nor do the civilian witnesses examined at yesterday's sittings add to the severity of the judgment one might pass on him. M. Schneider, the former President of the Corps Legislatif, declares that he cannot understand how Marshal Bazaine, who at the very outset considered the war disastrous, could have been tempted to solicit the chief command of the army when its fate was already compromised. That was said in a singular tone.

The ex-President, who, besides being a politician, is a great iron-master, with gray hair, a broad forehead, a firm, lively eye, beneath thick eyebrows, as closely-shaven as a priest, as tightly buttoned in his black coat as an officer, with a bright complexion, the red rosette in his button-hole, advances erect and firm, bows, takes the oath, sits down without ceremony, delivers his neat little set speech in a uniform tone, adds that he has nothing else to state, rises, bows again, and retires with the same step, like a man who has just discharged a disagreeable but necessary duty. Nothing comes out of his deposition, neither an argument for the defense nor an attack for the prosecution. M. Rouher follows. The contrast is striking. M. Rouher is almost vexed at having to appear merely to state that he has nothing to say. When militant politics demand all one's attention it is not pleasant to be called away to the groves of the Trianon to be the observed of all observers, and say that you have nothing to say. He scarcely sits down. You feel that his only desire is to go away again, and he does so after a few moments with a grave, important look, holding his head high, like a man who has had the destiny of his country in his hand, and who, strange to say, finds that it was much more tiring to descend than it was to mount. His evidence leaves no trace any more than M. Schneider's; but we shall see him again when the political part of the trial comes off, and it will be curious to hear him explain why he was so great a partisan of the march of MacMahon towards Bazaine, and why he was so anxious to shut the gates of Paris on the Emperor, before whom they were never to open again.

It is Marshal Canrobert who next appears. He sways to and fro, with his long hair, now turned gray, thrown back upon his shoulders; his head, too, is thrown back; he leans upon his hip, bows solemnly, solemnly takes the oath, sits down with solemnity, and with solemnity states what he knows. You feel that he does not like Bazaine. He calls him "my former chief;" he is fond of speaking of "a General who should have done this and not have done that;" he never looks in the direction of the prisoner, and when the latter speaks Marshal Canrobert listens to him with a shaking of the head that is not meant to be amiable. But in his deposition a measured tone prevails throughout. Nothing is extenuated, nor aught set down in malice. The man has disappeared; the soldier and the citizen remain. As a witness, Marshal Canrobert is as picturesque as a landscape in the Tyrol. There is humor in the way he answers "Marshal of France" when asked his profession. He is all motion; he acts his deposition, he mimics, he declaims. The tone is familiar; there is no trace of preparation visible. He is well acquainted with the battle-field; he might point out many faults, much negligence; he scarcely alludes to it. His anxiety not to be too hard on his adversary is such that it sometimes makes him use expressions one does not like to hear: "At Borny I was on the other side of the Moselle; all at once the Prussian artillery opened upon us and covered us with shells. There I had le petit desagrement to lose 5,500 men." "At St. Privat," a little later, "the Prussian artillery was extremely violent. I was exposed to its fire. I had again the le petit desagrement to lose 5,200 men." However, Marshal Canrobert is moved while speaking in such a comic fashion. "Do you think," he is asked, "that if on the 17th the Germans had been attacked they would have been stopped?" Here the Marshal reflected a long time. "It is very ticklish. Certainly, if Leboeuf, Bourbaki, Frossard, and Canrobert had made an energetic move, and if they had driven them into the Moselle they would have been drowned . . . and yet the Moselle is a river in which it is not easy to get drowned." Here the audience laughed, to the great astonishment of the Marshal, who was speaking very seriously. It is evident that, if he does not lay greater stress on what he says, it is because France is present to his mind. He tells the truth—the whole truth; but he, a Marshal of France, cannot admit that a Marshal of France would have neglected to support him at St. Privat, and to send him ammunition, if he could have done otherwise.

Oxygen a Poison.

Oxygen, on the plentifulness of which in the air we breathe the bounding blood of health is supposed to depend, is as fatal as a dose of strychnine if inhaled in a condensed form. Paul Bert, a French scientist, has demonstrated this by some recent experiments with birds and animals. Placing sparrows under a pressure of three and a half atmospheres, the birds were seized with violent convulsions. The same results followed when sparrows were confined in common air, under a pressure of seventeen atmospheres. In oxygen at a pressure of three and a half atmospheres, or in air at twenty-two atmospheres, the convulsions were extremely violent and soon fatal. In the latter case the symptoms were as follows: Convulsions commence after four or five minutes. The bird hobbles in moving about, as though walking on hot coals. It then flutters its wings, falls on its back, and spins about with its claws doubled up. Death supervenes after a few such spasms. In order to produce convulsions in a dog, oxygen was found to require a pressure of three and a half atmospheres, and a pressure of five atmospheres is fatal. The amount of oxygen in the arterial blood of a dog, in convulsions, was found to be considerably less than twice the normal quantity. From these facts, M. Bert draws the startling conclusion that oxygen is the most fearful poison known

Ozone as a Medicine.

It is stated that in Europe ozonized water is becoming largely in request as a beverage. It is soluble in the proportion of one part by weight by 100-1,000 of water, and some chemists in Berlin are said to have engaged in the manufacture of this almost homeopathic dilution for medicinal purposes, its action being supposed to produce the same effect, when imbibed by invalids in their sick rooms, as that produced by proximity to sea air, or inhaling of sea air. Some time ago, M. Houseau found that the ozone prepared by the use of his ozonizing tube, could almost instantly oxidize alcohol when agitated with it, oxygenated water being at the same time produced. This concentrated ozone he recommended as an oxidizing agent in organic chemistry, and especially directed attention to the care necessary to avoid its introduction into the respiratory apparatus when experimenting with it, on account of its intensely irritating action on the mucous membrane.

ALBANY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—BEEVES—The ruling of the market in many respects was similar, but, if possible, more disastrous to dealers than last week. The receipts, although unusually small, exceeded the present demand, which, on account of money matters, is extremely limited. Thursday the market opened with a slim attendance of Eastern and country dealers, and only a few hundred head changed hands. On the following days there was but little improvement in attendance, and no change for the better in the general ruling of the market. A drooping feeling was shown throughout, and the market closed ½c per lb off from last week's prices on common and medium stock. The demand was not equal to the limited supply, and many head have gone forward in first hands to other markets. The average quality of the offerings was much superior to last week, embracing more good medium weight stock, and but 22 loads of medium Texans. From the opening to the close, the market ruled irregular, with a steady downward tendency of prices. Below are given quotations indicating the main ruling of the market this week: Premium, $6.75@7.00; extra, $6.00@6.25; first quality, $5.50@6.00; second quality, $4.75@5.25; third quality, $3.25@4.50; inferior, $2.00@3.00. Following are receipts for the week: Beeves, 7,514; sheep, 12,880; hogs, 37,700.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for the week, 12,400 head. Eastern dealers have taken a few hundred head, mostly at a decline of ½c per lb for sheep, and ½c per lb for lambs. The local demand is merely nominal for sheep at 4@5½c per lb; and for lambs at 5@6½c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED........Nov. 8.

Schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, slabs.
Schr Dolphin, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lyman M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Java, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop J. A. Maisten, Buffalo, coal.
Bark Lucy J. Clark, Buffalo, coal.
Schr A. M. Beers, Bay DeNoque, lumber.
Schr S. Bates, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Groton, Sheboygan, lumber.
Schr Hamlet, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Felicitous, Ludington, lumber.
Brig Orkney Lass, Menominee, lumber.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Oswegatchee, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Nashua, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Stmr Corsica, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Gertrude, Pentwater, wood.
Scow White Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop China, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr L. S. Hammond, Oswego, coal.
Schr Allegheny, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Northwest, Buffalo, coal.
Bark Lafrinier, Buffalo, coal.
Schr James Couch, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Oneonto, Buffalo, coal.
Schr C. C. Barnes, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Zach. Chandler, Buffalo, coal.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Cleveland, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Lowell, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Persia, Montreal, sundries.
Steam-barge S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, iron ore.
Steam-barge Agnes L. Potter, Milwaukee, iron ore.
Schr Madeira, Oswego, coal.
Schr S. B. Pomeroy, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Russia, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Donaldson, Cleveland, coal.
Schr J. P. De Condres, Sturgeon Bay, wood.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mystic Star, Oswego, salt.
Schr City of Painesville, Buffalo, coal.
Bark Wm. Sturges, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Chicago Board of Trade, Buffalo, coal.
Schr M. P. Wilcox, Buffalo, coal.
Barge Summer Cloud, Buffalo, coal.
Scow Hercules, Caldwell's Pier, cedar posts.
Schr Trinidad, Oswego, salt.
Schr Ketchum, Green Bay, telegraph poles.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr D. Newhall, Pierport, lumber.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Scow Champion, Pine River, potatoes.
Schr Charger, Oswego, salt.
Schr A. Cable, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Ethan Allen, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Mary Collins, Menominee, lumber.
Barge T. V. Bronson, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Schr Huadella, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Sam Flint, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Neille Rudington, Buffalo, coal.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Alpena, lumber.
Prop Collingwood, Ford River, lumber.
Steam-barge George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge J. S. Newhouse, Muskegon, lumber.
Bark Erastus Corning, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Lena Johnson, Cleveland, coal.
Schr James D. Sawyer, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Antelope, East Saginaw, salt.
Barge Samuel Bolton, East Saginaw, salt.
Barge S. Clement, East Saginaw, salt.
Barge J. S. Ketchum, East Saginaw, salt.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Persia, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Two Fannies, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. N. Johnson, Ford River, lumber.
Schr H. B. Moore, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Willie Keller, Collins' Inlet, lumber.
Schr Ebenezer, Ahnapee, wood.
Schr Camden, Cleveland, coal.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron, sundries.
Barge G. B. Wells, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. B. Chapin, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber.
Schr H. S. Grant, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr American, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Yankee Blade, Oswego, coal.
Brig N. M. Standard, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Mocking Bird, Cleveland, coal.

CLEARED........Nov. 8.

Prop William T. Graves, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.
Schr G. D. Russell, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Schr E. D. Norris, Ogdensburg, 16,653 bu corn.
Schr A. G. Morey, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 20 bags beer, 126 sacks feed, and sundries.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, 100 brls beef, 75 brls pork, 60 tons hay.
Schr C. Harrison, White Hall, 1,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats, 25 brls beef, 15 brls pork, and sundries.
Stmr Oswegatchie, Ogdensburgh, 12,400 bu corn, 38 bales broom corn.
Schr Montauk, Oswego, 21,899 bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Schr Arcturus, Ford River, sundries.
Stmr Cleveland, Ogdensburgh and intermediate ports, 100 brls pork, 35 bales broom-corn, and sundries.
Schr B. F. Wade, Sheboygan, 2,152 bu wheat, 1,501 bu oats, 1,063 bu corn, 75 brls flour, 50 brls beef, and sundries.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 18,603 bu corn, 1,000 bags oil-cake, 49 bags timothy seed, 7 bales hay.
Schr Sheboygan, Racine and other ports, 133 bales hides, 40 brls oil, and sundries.
Stmr China, Erie, 780 brls flour, 203 brls pork, 1,000 pigs lead.
Schr Gerlack, Cleveland, 18,626 bu corn.
Bark Montgomery, Cleveland, 22,000 bu oats.
Prop Oconto, Escanaba, 160 brls beef, and sundries.
Stmr Nashua, Ogdensburgh and intermediate ports, 5,218 bu wheat, 2,000 bu corn, 800 brls flour, 200 brls pork, 15 brls liquor, 193 bags seed, and sundries.

Lake Freights

were more active at former rates, or at 6½c for corn and 7c for wheat to Buffalo. The charters were: To Buffalo—Steam barge Inter-Ocean, wheat at 7c; schr Gallatin, wheat on private terms; schr Higgie & Jones, corn at 6½c; schr A. B. Moore and barge Ballentyne, corn on owner's account; prop Oneida, corn through to Boston at 28c; and prop Java, corn and oats through. To Oswego—Schr Montauk, corn on private terms. To Cleveland—Schr Montgomery, oats at 5c. To Detroit—Schr A. Mosher (last evening), corn at 6½c; barge Clement, corn at 6c. To Erie—Prop China, corn through. To Port Colborne—Schr Tecumseh, wheat at 7c. To Ogdensburgh—Props Nashua and Oswegatchie, former wheat and latter corn and wheat on through rate. Total, 15; capacity equal to 110,000 bu wheat, 240,000 bu corn, and 26,000 bu oats.

Testimonial.

We, the passengers upon the steamer City of Toledo at the time of her going ashore at Manistee, Mich., Nov. 3, 1873, during a terrible gale that had been blowing since the night of her leaving Milwaukee, Oct. 30, 1873, hereby desire to testify to Capt. W. E. Ladner (in charge of said steamer), in the most emphatic manner possible, our regard and esteem for his cool courage, seamanlike qualities, and care of all on board, during such a trying emergency; and, in this imperfect manner, to tender him our sincere and hearty thanks, firmly believing, to the best of our knowledge, that he did all that human foresight and skill could dictate to avert such a calamity; and, successfully landing the passengers through a highly-dangerous surf, by the small boats, too much cannot be said in his praise.

C. ALONZO SMITH, Milwaukee,
H. HYDE, Chicago,
GEO. A. DOUGLASS,
MISS BARBARA SHAVER,
BYRON MARKHAM,
S. B. LYMAN,
ABEL B. MACY,
MISS ELLA BALDWIN,
JOHN MILLER.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 9.—PASSED DOWN—Props Michigan, Colorado, Cuba, F. Kelley, Cormorant, Wenona; bark, E. Jones; schrs C. M. Nielon, Young America, Osborne, R. Winslow, Dashing Wave, North Cape.

PASSED UP—Props St. Albans, Dean Richmond, City of New York; schrs M. A. Muir, Cuyahoga, Mineral, State.

WIND—Northwest.

Miscellaneous.

Messrs. Linn & Craig, the well-known ship-builders at Gibraltar, some time since used a quantity of oak plank, imported from Canada, and on which no duty had been paid, for flooring in a vessel which they had been constructing. The custom authorities, learning of the fact, demanded payment of duty on the plank, claiming that the law which permits the use of free foreign timber in the construction of a vessel contemplated that used in the frame only. Messrs. Linn & Craig paid duty on the plank used under protest, and appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury. A decision has just been made in favor of the appellants, the Secretary construing the law to mean that foreign timber may be used in the construction of any part of a vessel without payment of duty. The effect of this generous construction of the law will likely be to give an impetus to ship-building along the lakes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Confessions of an Invalid.

Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c. By one who has cured himself. Supplying the means of self-cure, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

Money continues very tight in this market. The banks are discounting almost nothing, though they are advancing on grain receipts, and making demand loans on other first-class collaterals to a reasonable extent. There appears, however, to be a good deal of money offered through brokers for the purchase of the best commercial paper, and to lend on collaterals at 1½ to 2 per cent per month. It is believed that a good deal of money is being drawn here from the country for investment at these rates.

The scarcity of New York exchange is inducing the shipment of a good deal of currency from here to New York. The rate for sales of exchange between banks is 50c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 3,890,622.61	$ 275,981.06
Tuesday	3,110,376.50	297,383.71
Wednesday	2,845,702.93	267,784.04
Thursday	3,071,926.23	286,324.99
Friday	2,734,515.17	230,794.42
Saturday	2,750,001.97	283,312.64
Total	$18,403,028.45	$1,612,060.80
Corresponding week last year	21,323,154.89	1,828,749.97

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	112	113
U. S. 5-20s of '62	105¼	105¾
U. S. 5-20s of '64	106¼	106¾@107
U. S. 5-20s of '65	107	107¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	109¾	110¼@110¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	110¾	111¼@111¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	111	111¾
10-40s	104¼	105
U. S. 5s (new issue)	105¼	106 @107
U. S. currency 6s	108½	109½@109¾
Gold (full weight)	107¼	107½
Gold coupons	107¼	107½
Gold exchange		107¾
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	106	@108¾
Chicago City 7s	99	and int.
Cook County 7s	99	and int.
Town, county and city 10 per cent bonds		96@ 97½

LAND WARRANTS.

160s War 1812	170
120s War 1812	128
160s not War 1812	167
120s not War 1812	126
Agricultural College's land-scrip	132

REAL ESTATE.

There is little to say about the condition of the real estate market, except to repeat substantially what was said last week, viz.: that there is still an active business in the sale of cheap lots in the suburbs, and but little doing in the higher-priced property in the central part of the city. The fact is that, except as regards business property, the traffic in real estate has been affected by the financial crisis less than almost any other branch of business in this city. We hear, almost daily, of offers of money from parties in both Eastern and Western towns for lots in Chicago. A large proportion of these offers, however, result in nothing, because the parties who make them expect to buy at large reductions on former prices. On the other hand, we hear of several pieces of unimproved medium and first-class residence property, in some of the principal residence quarters, being sold for from 15 to 20 per cent less than was demanded for it before the panic. But in every such case the consideration for the reduction in price has been a large cash payment. Any one who is obliged to sell real estate at any time, of course, only does so to get ready cash,—an article which, as everybody knows, is so scarce just now that a large cash payment can only be had by an important reduction in price.

DWELLING RENTS.

The change recently necessitated in the scale of living expenses accounts for the greatly increased demand within the past month for houses to rent from $50 to $60 per month, and the falling off in the demand for residences that have rented for $1,200 per annum and upward. It seems pretty certain that there must be a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent in the rentals of all residences that have commanded as much as $100 per month, while on the other hand cottages that have rented at from $30 to $40 per month will be more in demand than ever.

There is considerable demand for residences ranging from $6,000 to $12,000 on the South Side, but it is difficult to find such dwellings for sale.

LOTS FOR SALE.

Gustin & Wallace sold 6¾ acres, being Block 3, in Dale, Gustin & Wallace's Addition to Park Ridge; consideration, $4,375. Also, 482 feet in Terry & Meacheur's Subdivision of Park Ridge; consideration, $5,784.

John Jones sold, on Friday, 10 acres located in Russell's Subdivision in Hyde Park, about 13 miles from the Court-House; consideration, $350 per acre.

M. N. Lord sold 5 acres in Sec. 15, 38, 13, fronting on Crawford avenue, near Sixty-first street; consideration, $350 per acre.

Thayer & Co. sold at private sale 15 acres in Nebraska Addition to Washington Heights, being Blocks 2, 3, and 10, in Sec. 14, 37, 13; consideration, $500 per acre.

SALE OF LOTS.

W. C. Dow sold 2 lots on Halsted street, and 4 lots on Newberry avenue, all being one block south of Wright street; consideration for all, $15,000.

Thayer & Co. sold at private sale a three-story brick house, and lot (lot 25x125 feet), being No. 74 South Sangamon street; consideration, $14,000.

Among the sales of suburban we hear of a large sale at Norwood Park by L. B. Shephard, of some of his choice property alongside of his residence, at $35 per foot front. Also, of a block, at $12.50 per foot, to a gentleman in Lafayette, Ind., who will build in the spring. The whole sale was $22,200.

Gustin & Wallace sold 50 feet on Park avenue, South front, near Union Park; consideration, $11,250.

Also, 200 feet, corner of Homan avenue and Eighteenth street; consideration, $5,000.

Also, 75 feet on Ogden avenue, west of Douglas Park; consideration, $3,000.

M. N. Lord sold 462 feet on the corner of Indiana avenue and Sixty-third street; consideration, $16,000.

H. C. Lord sold five lots, between Wallace and Hubb streets, near Thirty-third street; consideration, $600 per lot.

J. S. Gould & Co. have sold a two-story and basement marble-front dwelling, including the lots, 25x160 feet, being No. 368 West Adams street; consideration, $16,000.

Warner & Bigdon sold two lots on Nicholls street, between Kinzie street and Central Park Boulevard; consideration, $1,000.

Ulrich J. Bond sold a lot, each 25x125 feet, in their subdivision in Sec. 25, 38, 14, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets, near Stony Island Boulevard; consideration, $2,000. Also, 187 feet on the northeast corner of Monroe and Fifty-eighth streets, at Hyde Park; consideration, $8,250.

Henry W. Brooks sold this week 8 lots at South Englewood; consideration, $2,400. Also, 3 lots in Wisner's Subdivision at South Chicago; consideration for the three, $750.

Noble & Richmond sold Lot 1 in Block 2, at South Chicago, being one-half size, fronting on the Eighty-seventh street boulevard, one block from the depot; consideration, $1,600. Also, 50 feet in Lot 2 of Block 2; consideration, $900. Also, one lot in Block 3; consideration, $400.

Samuel Gehr recently sold 48 feet on State street, near Thirty-fifth; consideration, $5,000. Also, one lot on Burnside street, near Thirty-fifth; consideration, $1,500.

Silas C. Stevens sold one lot in Grant's Addition, just west of Douglas Park; consideration, $650.

Clarke, Layton & Co. have sold 75x180 feet, west front, on Drexel Boulevard, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, consideration, $9,375 cash.

Also, a two-story frame house, and lot, 500x203 feet, on Block 81, Morgan Park; consideration, $32,000.

Also, 300 feet front in Blocks L and S, Morgan Park; consideration, $3,600.

THE NORTHWESTERN MACHINE AND CAR SHOPS.

The machine, blacksmith, and boiler shops and engine-house of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at their new grounds, just west of Central Park, are completed, and are now being filled with the proper machinery. This week the Company will commence moving their forces from the old shops on Kinzie street into the new building. By the 1st of next month they will move their employes from the Chicago avenue shops to the same place. The old establishments are to be abandoned and torn down next season. In the meantime, they will be used for repairing cars. During the winter the Company will employ at the new [illegible] 800 men. The Company [illegible] erecting their car buildings on the [illegible] grounds, where the foundations are already laid, and there concentrate the machinery and car departments of their roads, abandoning all their present shops in Chicago. They will then employ 2,000 men.

Lots in this locality are now in good demand, and about 100 have been sold, at prices ranging from $600 to $1,100 each. These lots are purchased by employes and others for permanent homes and business purposes. Already there are in the place five stores and about thirty dwellings. The new town enrolls fifty-five voters. The largest store of the place is averaging $100 per day of cash sales. Last summer the site of this new suburban town was an open prairie, without a building of any kind on it.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8: City property, number of sales 110; consideration, $247,427. North of city limits, number of sales 2; consideration, $41,852. South of city limits, number of sales 37; consideration, $161,745. West of city limits, number of sales 9; consideration, $34,750. Total sales, 154; total consideration, $679,784.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	9,815	7,184	10,954	6,211
Wheat, bu	109,020	80,349	41,543	161,852
Corn, bu	21,788	116,320	1,200	117,407
Oats, bu	54,339	19,630	64,891	34,014
Rye, bu	320	2,923	400	
Barley, bu	18,310	26,300	9,625	35,407
Grass seed, lbs	20,841	20,949	13,000	38,366
Flax seed, lbs	92,720	53,440	37,000	37,000
Broom-corn, lbs	32,000	78,375	40,000	24,000
Cured meats, lbs	65,900	16,280	857,836	96,500
Beef, brls				120
Pork, brls	209		869	2,725
Lard, lbs	79,000	5,180	439,409	80,500
Tallow, lbs	18,479	7,867		1,559
Butter, lbs	101,538	49,870	31,870	7,559
Dressed hogs, No	5	28		
Live hogs, No	12,112	14,027	5,581	8,134
Cattle, No	861	1,261	1,351	937
Sheep, No	391	497	204	
Hides, lbs	143,375	63,008	83,000	64,333
Highwines, brls	330	300	105	164
Whisky, brls	810	1,200	84,000	40,000
Potatoes, bu	5,469	2,753	1,230	300
Lumber, m feet	5,455	2,201	1,967	4,163
Shingles, m	400	340	1,264	1,179
Lath, m	150	100	1,000	182
Salt, brls	1,420	65	1,319	741

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 438 bu wheat; 7,683 bu corn; 5,409 bu oats; 2,975 bu rye; 2,745 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 18,589 bu wheat; 40,899 bu corn; 15,160 bu oats; 8,983 bu rye; 22,905 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 303 cars wheat; 159 cars corn: 20,700 bu No. 2 do by canal; 29 cars oats; 7,000 bu No. 2 do by canal; 3 cars rye; 44 cars barley. Total (538 cars), 298,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	Nov. 8, 1873.	Nov. 1, 1873.	Nov. 9, 1872.	Nov. 8, 1873.	Nov. 1, 1873.	Nov. 9, 1872.
Flour, brls	53,859	55,000	59,859			
Wheat, bu	654,206	730,520	1,276,193			
Corn, bu	600,270	752,258	333,475			
Oats, bu	345,035	474,628	183,185			
Rye, bu	4,885	6,211	20,291			
Barley, bu	128,780	182,845	223,916			
Dressed hogs, No	222		58			
Live hogs, No	93,542	129,550	67,209			
Cattle, No	10,333	12,972	11,009			
	SHIPMENTS.					
Flour, brls	46,435	41,912		39,344		
Wheat, bu	610,799	655,003		345,061		
Corn, bu	630,310	793,319		454,364		
Oats, bu	305,584	344,882		189,805		
Rye, bu	41,494	10,323		24,388		
Barley, bu	87,123	257,014		217,896		
Dressed hogs, No	157,702			43,000		
Live hogs, No	40,038	46,500		37,726		
Cattle, No	5,551	4,713		5,126		

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and decidedly firmer in tone, though no important advance was effected in prices. The terrible weakening of the past few days has brought out more orders, both for grain and provisions, but many of these were limited to the quotations of yesterday, and a very slight rise was sufficient to carry the market above them. Hence only a portion were filled, and the day was not so active as might have been expected, though local speculators traded much more confidently, in view of this phase of the situation.

The shipping movement to-day was more active, though shippers say that it is almost impossible to draw a dollar against cargoes, either in Buffalo or New York, and there are few in the business who are able to swing it alone. But a new phase was developed to-day, though it has been noted on a small scale for two or three days past. The owners of vessels were buying grain to ship on their own account, believing it to be a safe investment at present prices, especially as their craft would otherwise be idle. Some of this grain will probably be allowed to lie in the vessel at Buffalo till wanted for consumption, thus avoiding storage charges. It is not probable that much of it will be there all winter, as the New England States have not laid in their usual supply this season, owing to the tightness of money. There may be a diminished consumption in New England this winter, as a consequence of the hard times; but there is not now grain enough in that section for even a diminished demand, and it will be necessary to draw largely from other points. Canal shipments will probably be brisk through at least a part of the winter, and the vessel-stored grain will naturally be called for first.

The breadstuffs markets are generally flat in December; and it may be that the panic has simply brought out that flat condition a month before the usual time. It is not improbable that by the New Year, at farthest, we shall have a grain trade all the more active for the present dullness, as the winter supplies of the East are much less than usual, and will need, therefore, to be the sooner replenished. There is hope, if we can only wait.

There was little or no change in the sit ation of the market for domestic dry goods. There was nothing more than fair activity in any department, while the general trade was decidedly quiet. Prices remain without further change, ruling comparatively steady at the reduction noted in the opening of the week. Gro eries were more quiet even than on the opening days of the week, and the feeling of weakness prevalent for some time past is still a feature of the market. While coffee was the only article in which there was any positive decline, there was more or less shading all around. The different grades of coffee were off" a ¼c, and unless the demand speedily improves a further reduction may be looked for at an early day. Sugars were a little steadier, the opinion seeming to be pretty generally entertained that prices have touched the hard-pan. Syrup, molasses, rice, soaps, and teas (with the exception of new Japans) are easy, concessions being granted on anything like fair orders. No new features were developed in connection with the butter and cheese markets, in comparison with other branches of trade, the movement in these staples was fairly active, and prices are fully sustained at 12@30c for the former, and at 12@ 13½c for the latter. Bagging continues dull at 37c for Stark, 34½c for Lewiston, 33c for Otter Creek, and at 32c for American and Amoskeag. The coal trade was again reported dull, with prices unsettled and irregular, though not quotably lower. No improvement was noticeable in the leather market. There was an absence of anything resembling activity, and, in sympathy with the decline in gold and depreciation in the values of hides, the feeling among dealers was unqualifiedly weak. Offers met with a good demand, but carbon and turpentine were lower, in sympathy with the Eastern market, the former declining a ¾c, and the latter 2c per gallon. Pig-iron, paints, wood, and tobacco were unchanged. A reasonably fair business in the aggregate is being transacted at the lumber yards, quotations remaining the same as for the previous days of the week. Occasionally prices are shaded for ready cash, but as sales are generally made on time, and desirable grades of common stuff are scarce, buyers are willing to pay the quoted prices. Collections are reported as comparatively good; there being a manifest disposition to pay up as fast as possible. The wholesale market was moderately active, the demand being chiefly from the country trade. Good boards sold at $12.00@$14.50, common at $9.00@$10, and piece stuff at $8.00. Metals, iron, and nails were meeting with a moderate demand, and although the metal and iron markets were generally lacking in firmness no changes in quotations were reported, except for common iron, which was 1-10 off.

Salt has declined, and is now quoted on a basis of $1.30 for fine and $1.85 for coarse. No changes were reported in cooperage, naval stores, or building materials. The local trade were buying hides at former prices, the receipts being about equal to the demand. Potatoes were firm and car lots sold readily. Green fruits were quiet, also hops, seeds, broom corn, and hay. The supply of game and poultry is still excessive, and dealers, being anxious to close out, are offering to sell at lower prices. Eggs were dull at 21@22c.

Lake freights were more active, and quoted steady at the recent decline, at 6½c for corn and 7c for wheat, both by sail to Buffalo, and 28c for corn on through rates to New England points. A total of fifteen charters was reported, which will carry out 110,000 bu wheat; 340,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu oats. Several of these vessels were taken on owners' account.

Highwines were quiet at the reduction noted yesterday, there being no disposition on the part of holders to make further concessions, though New York was down to bottom figures, being quoted at 90c. Sales were reported of 100 brls, in two lots, at 91c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were entirely nominal at $4.25@ 4.37½ per 100 lbs. The weather is too warm to permit present shipments, and buyers for December delivery hold off, expecting to be able to buy at $4.00@4.25 before long.

Provisions were rather more active, but again easier, in sympathy with the decline in hogs at the Stock-Yards, which was due to the fact that packers are holding off till the market works round into a rather more satisfactory condition. The market seamed to be strong early, as it was known that several orders were on the floor, and expected that the product would be offered. But it was soon found that there were free sellers, and the market fell on cash and January, but closed firmer on options, December and February being only 10c lower than on Friday. Lard was dull, with free sellers at former prices, and not much demand. Meats were firm for future delivery, but green lots for cash were again shaded, principally owing to the fact that the weather is so warm. Cash lots sold at $1.22 @1.25, closing at the inside. Seller December sold at $1.25. No. 3 was a shade firmer, closing at 90c for regular. Rejected was quiet, and sample lots dull. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.25; 1,600 bu do at $1.24; 400 bu do at 94½c; 1,200 bu do at $1.23 and 400 bu No. 3 at 84c; 13,200 bu do at 83c; 1,200 bu do at 82c; 2,000 bu do at 81c; 6,400 bu do at 80c; 3,200 bu rejected at 82c; 400 bu do at 84c; 400 bu do at 83½c; 2,000 bu do at 83c; 400 bu do at 81c; 800 bu do at 80c; 400 bu by sample at $1.00; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 89c, on track; 400 bu do at 95c, delivered. Total, 41,200 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beecholm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

NOV. 8.—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast easier. Cargoes of corn off coast stronger. Cargoes of wheat on passage more disposition to buy; good cargoes of No. 2 spring off coast, 57s. English country markets for wheat generally strong.

CORN.

The *National Crop Reporter* says: Of the corn crop but little encouraging can be said. Almost every additional report received makes the falling off of the crop yield larger than did the previous one, and there is a fair probability that future reports will make the losses still heavier. The decrease in yield, as compared with last year, in States producing one-half of the entire crop of 1872, is 26 per cent, or an aggregate loss in round numbers of 280,000,000 of bushels upon the entire crop of the United States. In addition to the loss in quantity, the inferior quality must be considered. Correspondents state that much of the corn that was saved was more or less damaged by frost, and will have yet to be counted in the losses. Since the reports of Oct. 1, the character of the returns received from nearly all the States has changed very decidedly, as shown in the summaries. Our last estimate, based upon the reports of Oct. 1, gave the losses in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Ohio as 6-10, 21, 7-10, and 8 3-10 per cent, respectively; estimates in the present number, based upon reports of Oct. 15, increase them respectively to 25 6-10, 41 7-10, 25 7-10, and 16 3-10 per cent. This evidences that the damage from the frost of September was much more severe than was at first supposed.

LATER.

Wheat was quiet in the afternoon and ¼c lower, closing at 94c seller December. Corn was in demand, and advanced ¼c, selling at 36@ 36¼c for December, the latter the outside. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

EVENING BOARD.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8, 10 p. m.—The night Provision Board was duly organized Saturday evening, Nov. 8, in the west counting-room corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, and a call was made. The following officers were duly elected: President, James Turner; First Vice-President, Charles Henry Fry; Second Vice-President, C. M. Culbertson; Secretary, John Butcher; Callers, Charles Gounselman, P. P. Oldershaw; Treasurer, Charles L. Raymond. All business will be conducted under the rules of the Board of Trade. Open for business at 7:30 p. m. Call at 8 p. m.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

ALCOHOL—Quotable at $1.74@1.79 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans were in moderate order request, at steady prices. Peas were plenty and slow. Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime hand picked do $2.70@2.75; good to prime hand picked, $2.60@2.65; fair to common do, $1.50@2.00. Yellow peas, $1 @1.25; do green, $1.40@1.45.

BUTTER—In demand from Eastern and local buyers was again of a liberal character, and, under light receipts, sellers had no difficulty in fully sustaining former quotations. Choice grades continue scarce, and fancy lots comfortably sell at an advance over quotations. We make no change in our list, as follows: Choice yellow, 26@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

BACON—Prices were comparatively steady. Only a light business was doing, but there is no oversupply, and holders do not seem inclined to force sales at the sacrifice of prices. We continue to quote: Short clear sides, 7¾c; do, 16 lbs average, 7½c; American, 32c; Amoskeag A, 32c; Otter Creek, 30c; buring, 30c; and 8 bu, 28@29c; gunnies, single, 17½@18c; do double, 20c; seed sacks (in bags), at $11.25; 10 tons do at $11.00, on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winter	$ 6.50 @ 7.50
Choice do	7.87½@ 8.12½
Best winter extra, or family	8.25 @ 8.50
Choice to best spring extra	4.80 @ 6.12½
Medium to good do	4.00 @ 4.87½
Good to choice Minnesota	5.62½@ 6.87½
Choice do	7.00 @ 7.50
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.75 @ 3.87½
Common do	2.25 @ 2.37½
Rye flour	3.25 @ 3.50
Buckwheat do	2.75 @ 3.00
Bran	11.00 @11.50

Wheat was more active, and a shade stronger, though our receipts were large, and the foreign markets were generally quoted easier. The market averaged fully ½c lower than on Friday; it is true, and again broke badly this morning; but the decline brought out numerous buyers, and this caused a reaction, which reveled in an advance of 3c from the lowest point touched. A great many operators have been looking for two or three days past to see the market reach that point, concluding that buy when it reached that limit, or near it. The short interest for next month did not see their expectations realized, but when they found that there was an active demand for cash wheat, many of them concluded that the lurch had come at last, and that it was not safe to delay say longer. Hence they bought freely, and even eagerly. Several shippers were in the market, taking all the cash wheat offered—some of it on account of vessel-owners, and some to fill up steamer room, neither of which usually appear in the daily record of freight charters. New York was quoted firmer. Northwestern wheat was in fair demand by shippers, closing at $1.00 for No. 1, and 94¼c for No. 2. Seller December opened at 92c, declined to 91¾c, advanced to 93c, fell off ¾c, and rose to 94¼c at the close. Seller the month was very irregular, selling early at 90¾c, which was 1¾c lower than December, and closing at 93¾c—only ½c below. Seller January sold at 94¼@96¾c, but closed nominally stronger, at 97c. No. 2 spring opened at 92c for "straight," and advanced to 94¼c, closing at 94c "straight." Rejected was quiet and firm at 82c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 97¼c; 20,800 bu do at 97c; 12,400 bu do at 96¾c; 4,800 bu do at 96½c; 2,400 bu rejected at 95c; 1,200 bu by sample at 92½c on track. Total, 46,600 bu.

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The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending Nov. 1, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1873; also comparative figures:

	Pork brls.	Lard lbs.	Short Ribs lbs.	Shoulders lbs.	Middles, &c. lbs.
Week end'g Nov. 8, 1873	5,674	4,120	956	486,864	1,501,788
Same week 1872	1,170	1,697	150	145,000	301,000
Since Nov. 1	5,674	4,120	956	486,864	1,501,788
Same time '72-73	1,170	1,697	150	145,000	301,000

†Includes other cut meats except shoulders and S. P. hams.

*Green hams shipped during the week, 15,357 pcs, against none same week last year.

Flour was rather more active than on Friday, though only quiet. The business transacted chiefly consisted in the filling of Eastern orders, which were a little more numerous than recently. Exporters were looking around, but generally bid prices which holders would not accept, the latter being firm in their views on account of the turn in the wheat market. There was some inquiry for shipment to the South, but the fact that exchange can only be negotiated at a cost of about 5 per cent (on the South) told heavily against buying. Sales were reported of 700 brls at winter extras (Golden Gate) at $8.75; 150 brls do on private terms; 200 brls extras at $6.00; 300 brls do at $5.75; 200 brls do at $5.50; 200 brls do at $5.00; 1,150 brls do on private terms; 200 brls rye at $4.50; 45 brls buckwheat at $9.50; 75 brls do at $9.00; 50 brls do on private terms; 2,000 brls do, seller 30, also, 10 tons flour (in bags), at $11.25; 10 tons do at $11.00, on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winter	$ 6.50 @ 7.50
Choice do	7.87½@ 8.12½
Best winter extra, or family	8.25 @ 8.50
Choice to best spring extra	4.80 @ 6.12½
Medium to good do	4.00 @ 4.87½
Good to choice Minnesota	5.62½@ 6.87½
Choice do	7.00 @ 7.50
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.75 @ 3.87½
Common do	2.25 @ 2.37½
Rye flour	3.25 @ 3.50
Buckwheat do	2.75 @ 3.00
Bran	11.00 @11.50

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 438 bu wheat; 7,683 bu corn; 5,409 bu oats; 2,975 bu rye; 2,745 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 18,589 bu wheat; 40,899 bu corn; 15,160 bu oats; 8,983 bu rye; 22,905 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 303 cars wheat; 159 cars corn: 20,700 bu No. 2 do by canal; 29 cars oats; 7,000 bu No. 2 do by canal; 3 cars rye; 44 cars barley. Total (538 cars), 298,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	Nov. 8, 1873.	Nov. 1, 1873.	Nov. 9, 1872.	Nov. 8, 1873.	Nov. 1, 1873.	Nov. 9, 1872.
Flour, brls	53,859	55,000	59,859			
Wheat, bu	654,206	730,520	1,276,193			
Corn, bu	600,270	752,258	333,475			
Oats, bu	345,035	474,628	183,185			
Rye, bu	4,885	6,211	20,291			
Barley, bu	128,780	182,845	223,916			
Dressed hogs, No	222		58			
Live hogs, No	93,542	129,550	67,209			
Cattle, No	10,333	12,972	11,009			
	SHIPMENTS.					
Flour, brls	46,435	41,912		39,344		
Wheat, bu	610,799	655,003		345,061		
Corn, bu	630,310	793,319		454,364		
Oats, bu	305,584	344,882		189,805		
Rye, bu	41,494	10,323		24,388		
Barley, bu	87,123	257,014		217,896		
Dressed hogs, No	157,702			43,000		
Live hogs, No	40,038	46,500		37,726		
Cattle, No	5,551	4,713		5,126		

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and decidedly firmer in tone, though no important advance was effected in prices. The terrible weakening of the past few days has brought out more orders, both for grain and provisions, but many of these were limited to the quotations of yesterday, and a very slight rise was sufficient to carry the market above them. Hence only a portion were filled, and the day was not so active as might have been expected, though local speculators traded much more confidently, in view of this phase of the situation.

The shipping movement to-day was more active, though shippers say that it is almost impossible to draw a dollar against cargoes, either in Buffalo or New York, and there are few in the business who are able to swing it alone. But a new phase was developed to-day, though it has been noted on a small scale for two or three days past. The owners of vessels were buying grain to ship on their own account, believing it to be a safe investment at present prices, especially as their craft would otherwise be idle. Some of this grain will probably be allowed to lie in the vessel at Buffalo till wanted for consumption, thus avoiding storage charges. It is not probable that much of it will be there all winter, as the New England States have not laid in their usual supply this season, owing to the tightness of money. There may be a diminished consumption in New England this winter, as a consequence of the hard times; but there is not now grain enough in that section for even a diminished demand, and it will be necessary to draw largely from other points. Canal shipments will probably be brisk through at least a part of the winter, and the vessel-stored grain will naturally be called for first.

The breadstuffs markets are generally flat in December; and it may be that the panic has simply brought out that flat condition a month before the usual time. It is not improbable that by the New Year, at farthest, we shall have a grain trade all the more active for the present dullness, as the winter supplies of the East are much less than usual, and will need, therefore, to be the sooner replenished. There is hope, if we can only wait.

There was little or no change in the sit ation of the market for domestic dry goods. There was nothing more than fair activity in any department, while the general trade was decidedly quiet. Prices remain without further change, ruling comparatively steady at the reduction noted in the opening of the week. Gro eries were more quiet even than on the opening days of the week, and the feeling of weakness prevalent for some time past is still a feature of the market. While coffee was the only article in which there was any positive decline, there was more or less shading all around. The different grades of coffee were off" a ¼c, and unless the demand speedily improves a further reduction may be looked for at an early day. Sugars were a little steadier, the opinion seeming to be pretty generally entertained that prices have touched the hard-pan. Syrup, molasses, rice, soaps, and teas (with the exception of new Japans) are easy, concessions being granted on anything like fair orders. No new features were developed in connection with the butter and cheese markets, in comparison with other branches of trade, the movement in these staples was fairly active, and prices are fully sustained at 12@30c for the former, and at 12@ 13½c for the latter. Bagging continues dull at 37c for Stark, 34½c for Lewiston, 33c for Otter Creek, and at 32c for American and Amoskeag. The coal trade was again reported dull, with prices unsettled and irregular, though not quotably lower. No improvement was noticeable in the leather market. There was an absence of anything resembling activity, and, in sympathy with the decline in gold and depreciation in the values of hides, the feeling among dealers was unqualifiedly weak. Offers met with a good demand, but carbon and turpentine were lower, in sympathy with the Eastern market, the former declining a ¾c, and the latter 2c per gallon. Pig-iron, paints, wood, and tobacco were unchanged. A reasonably fair business in the aggregate is being transacted at the lumber yards, quotations remaining the same as for the previous days of the week. Occasionally prices are shaded for ready cash, but as sales are generally made on time, and desirable grades of common stuff are scarce, buyers are willing to pay the quoted prices. Collections are reported as comparatively good; there being a manifest disposition to pay up as fast as possible. The wholesale market was moderately active, the demand being chiefly from the country trade. Good boards sold at $12.00@$14.50, common at $9.00@$10, and piece stuff at $8.00. Metals, iron, and nails were meeting with a moderate demand, and although the metal and iron markets were generally lacking in firmness no changes in quot

THE GALLOWS.

The Hanging of Nelson E. Wade, at Williamsport, Pa., for the Murder of the McBrides.

A History of the Crime---Terrible Scenes on the Scaffold.

Williamsport, Pa. (Nov. 6), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The Linden tragedy, which last July was enacted within the limits of Lycoming County, Pa., may be properly regarded as one of the most fiendish and brutal within the entire catalogue of crime. The victims were two in number, and they bore the relation of husband and wife. They were known from one end of the county to the other, as

THE M'BRIDES.

They were very old and they were also very capricious. Their eccentricities, their personal isolation from society, their universal distrust of all who approached them from the world without, placed them before the public as peculiar people, and were the means of surrounding them with many ridiculous rumors. The name of the woman was Isabella, the name of the man was John. Their abode stood on the road between Newberry and Linden. It was built of logs. About it grew untrimmed trees and tall, rank weeds. The fences were crumbling, the outhouses in the last stages of irrecoverable dilapidation. For years had the couple lived here, lone and solitary, maintaining an existence upon the coarsest food, dressing in the homeliest fashion, and appearing to the external world only in the briefest moments and on the rarest occasion. Of course the country folks circulated all sorts of stories about them. It was known that by means of inheritance and through the agency of continued prosperity and good luck the McBrides in their dreary cabin stood as sentinels guarding immense hoards of wealth. It was said that they possessed thousands in bank notes and thousands more in gold. Each year seemed but to add new funds to the purported treasure, until, at last, the stories which were told seemed crazy and fabulous. As was hinted above, they

DID NOT TRUST SOCIETY,

so their humanity seemed an immense school in which the scholar used every means fair to foul to stand at the head of the class. From the few journals which occasionally found their way to the old log-cabin they read of defalcations, burglaries, and failures, until with them every financial institution for the protection of public funds was regarded as wholly unworthy of trust, and never at any time did they let a single dollar go from underneath the guardianship of their own eyes. They lived alone, their sole companions being a number of powerful watchdogs. They distrusted everything human, and when any one, for any purpose, approached their dwelling, he was watched, followed, and guarded until, to rid himself of the impression which his advent had created, he was glad at the earliest moment to get away. Money was god to the McBrides. The man watched while the woman slept; the woman rested while the man stood as guardian, but the two never ventured to repose at the same moment. A slender flame flickered at the window at all hours of the night, and the hoarse growl and cry of the watch-hound hurried the traveler fast and faster over the public highway. Disguised parties had more than once crept up with intent to steal, but had ever departed, chased by the dogs, with their purpose unfulfilled.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE MURDERS.

On the afternoon of July 28, 1873, a gentleman named Abram Newcomer passed the cabin, and something that he saw caused him to enter the yard and examine the premises. He found the old lady lying dead near the cellar door, her head resting on a pile of stones, and her gray hair saturated with blood, which oozed from a supposed pistol-wound just back of the right eye. Horror-stricken at the sight of the bloody corpse, and realizing that a dreadful crime had been committed, he summoned others, and upon further investigation the old man was found in one of rooms in an insensible state, with seven deep gashes cut in his head. Upon searching the premises money was found everywhere in bags, in old pocketbooks, between the covers of books, under the boards of the floor, amounting in all to $2,400. The old man died three days after he was found, and he and his wife were buried together. For a long time the murder defied the efforts of the police, but a certain party, named Nelson E. Wade, from passing certain gold and silver coins, was suspected of the crime, and by a cunning scheme was arrested in a disreputable house in this city. He subsequently confessed his crime, as follows:

CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER.

"I am American born, and have relatives living near here. I was born out on the Blooming Grove road, beyond the Poor-House. The afternoon I committed the murder I walked up the tow-path from the city; went to McBride's house, and calculated that it was about the time they had done their milking. Last winter, when I was at Glosser's, near by, Mrs. Glosser told me of the trunk up-stairs, and while I was there last winter I made it my business to find out how much money these old folks had. On reaching the house on Tuesday afternoon, I was met in the yard by one of the dogs, which barked at me. I soon made up with him, and walked into the house, when McBride wanted to know what I wanted there. I told him I

WANTED A DRINK OF MILK,

when he told me to go to the cellar where the old lady was. She asked me if I had money to pay for the milk. From the cellar I returned to ask the old man for some bread, but found he had bolted the door. When he unbolted it I shoved my foot in and the old man struck at me. I then knocked him down with my fist. The dog then made at me, and I knocked him down. I then struck the old man with the stick three times, when he cried, "Murder." I then hit him another rap with the club. I then went to the cellar and struck the old woman; but, as I have told you several times, I did not shoot her, as I had no pistol, but bought one at Trout's yesterday. When I came out of the cellar after killing the old woman, the old man was up on his hands and feet, and

THE DOG WAS LICKING THE BLOOD

off his face. I then hit him again. I then procured an ax, went up stairs and broke open a chest, and found the trunk I had heard Mrs. Glosser talk about. It was too heavy, and I made two trips that night, carrying away the money. The club I used was cut in the woods near by with a small jack-knife. If they will look in the corn-field they will see where the grass is trampled down. That is where I looked over the money. I got between $60,000 and $70,000. I will not tell where it is. When I come to die I will tell some poor man where it is; but no rich man shall have it. There are two bags buried in the city, two above and two below. I have had fifty names in my lifetime, but Nelson E. Wade is my right name. Were I to do this over again I would exchange all the silver for paper money. That's what bothered me, it was so heavy."

THE MURDERER.

The jury convicted him of murder and sentenced him to be hanged. In personal appearance the man Wade, who ended his life on the gallows to-day, was coarse and unprepossessing. In character he was drunken, daring, boastful and profane. His physical development was marvelous, and his brutality and defiance exceed belief. During the trial he maintained the utmost coolness and indifference, sneering at the evidence, and conducting himself in the most unbecoming and disgraceful manner. Once, when interviewed, and when told that it was useless to assume such great indifference, because he would have to succumb at the end, he said, "By G—, as long as I have breath in my body I will never give up." And once, when a gentleman expressed the hope that he was preparing to meet his God, he replied, with a laugh, that his God was preparing to meet him.

When the sentence of death was pronounced he listened calmly, and, as he was being conducted to his fatal cell, some one said, "Well, Wade, how is it now?"

"Don't you see I'm Wad-ing through?" he replied.

During the term intervening from the sentence to the execution he has ever said that if they intended the gallows for him they were awfully mistaken. Two or three nights ago, by means of instruments secreted by him, he actually succeeded in filing off his chains, and had contrived a plan of getting out by crushing all opposition beneath the weight of his ponderous chains. Seven separate times was he handcuffed and seven separate times did he break those iron bands and sneer in the faces of those who put them on.

On the occasion of his breaking the seventh pair did he say, "How foolish you are! I have prayed to my God for strength, and your irons before my power are as thread."

AN INVITATION ON THE OTHER SIDE.

Two or three days ago, when approached by a friend, he said, "I hope you will have the execution arranged at as near 10 o'clock as possible. I have an engagement to dine in h—ll at 11, and I do not wish to be disappointed."

Last night he slept peacefully, and this morning, when asked how he felt, he said, "Well, boys, I feel as if I could eat half a chicken, and that is what I wished served for dinner."

The morning broke magnificently over this lovely city, and at early dawn the country folks began coming into town, until at midday the thoroughfares were thronged. By noon hundreds of people had assembled, and the few who had passes entered the jail-yard and surrounded the gallows. The remainder ascended the roofs of neighboring houses, until every housetop so far as the eye could reach was covered. Of course, they hooted and jested as if they had assembled to see a circus rather than to behold a human being launched into eternity.

HE MARCHES TO THE SCAFFOLD.

At about half-past 12 Wade, attended by the officers and his two friends of the Methodist Church, walked from his cell, his arms pinioned behind him with a rope and his hands securely fastened with cuffs. Not a tremor was noticeable in his gait, not a muscle moved in his face; his teeth were clinched, his eyes fixed before him, and, without a murmur, he strode on towards the scaffold. When he reached the steps he paused for a moment and looked upward. From the cross-beam hung the rope which had taken the life of three other murderers,—Bots, for killing his wife; Field, for killing Mathews; and Britain, for killing Bey,—and now hung suspended for another victim. He looked, but he did not waver. The officers upon either hand trembled like leaves before the wind, but he appeared to be all unmoved. He went up the steps, and, when he reached the landing, he paused again and gazed upon the crowd. A prayer was offered, and Sheriff Van Buskirk asked Wade what he had to say.

A COOL RESUME UNDER THE ROPE.

He spoke as follows: "GENTLEMEN: I am guilty of the murder of Isabella and John McBride. It has been told you how I committed the deed. The Commonwealth did not seem satisfied; there were witnesses who swore they saw me at the stables. It was false. I slept on an humble step that night, and I hope God will forgive them for swearing falsely. I hope the day of resurrection is at hand, for I feel in my heart that I am going to a home which lawyers and policemen cannot deprive me of." He then spoke of the glorious flag of the Union and of the enthusiasm he felt that neither gold nor silver could buy it. "Remember," he said, "I stand on the death tramp, and I ask of you again to fight for the Union." Then continuing: "May God bless you all; forgive the Sheriff and all others. Remember that Jesus died for us all. You thought I would have to be carried to the platform, but I committed the deed and I know I must answer for it. Remember that Gov. Geary ate his breakfast and left this world suddenly. So be prepared."

Who can consider this speech as that of a sane man? His words, his acts, his indifference, his whole aspect were those of a lunatic. It was the opinion of all that he was crazy beyond the shadow of a doubt. After speaking he took a chair, crossed his legs, and scowled upon the multitude. I will not give the long, weary, and, under the circumstances, cruel speech of his attendant clergyman. For twenty minutes Wade lingered on that scaffold waiting for the minister to finish, and for that length of time did he indulge in idle and unnecessary remarks.

STOICAL TO THE LAST.

After he got through the condemned man was ordered to arise and place himself upon the fatal trap. His legs were tied with ropes, the noose was tightened around his neck, the black cap drawn over his face, but still he stood as if a statue cut from stone. No muscle moved, no tremor was visible. Another solemn prayer was offered, and the man who held the lever below which let down the trap was signalled to. An instant after a thud was heard, and down through the trap fell the man.

A HORRIFYING SCENE.

But, oh! what a fall it was! The rope was too long, the knot failed to slip as it should do, his feet touched the ground, and the strain on the neck was terrible. Such a scene your correspondent never saw. The culprit cried aloud, the rabble hissed and hooted on the outside, while the crowd within the prison-yard withdrew in terror and consternation from the ghastly spectacle.

"Oh, God, have mercy on my soul! Oh, God, have mercy on my soul!" the hanging man cried in a tone of anguish. "Mercy" was in a tone that froze the blood of all who heard it. The people, unable to endure the sight, began to climb down from their places, when the rope slipped from its knot on the beam above until the man was almost in a sitting posture.

SUCH CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS

upon the part of the officers in arranging the rope roused the fury of the people to a point almost indescribable. The noose was taken off the criminal's neck, and, in his stunned, semi-unconscious state, he was carried to the scaffold for the second time, and, perhaps more dead than alive, was placed in a standing posture on the readjusted trap. The officers trembled as they fastened the rope again, and once more was the execution attempted. He fell, uttering no cry, but at the end of the jerk his mighty form writhed and twisted, and thus, suspended between heaven and earth, the crowd gazed on the murderer of John and Isabella McBride. Twenty minutes after falling the doctors pronounced him dead. His neck was not broken by the fall. The corpse was put into a coffin and hurried away, I know not where. A more frightful murder, or a more terrible and hideous execution, has never been heard of. Twice hanged was he, even as he had twice gone to the old man to kill him. It was an awful scene, and one which all the beholders will remember as long as they live.

JOSEPH ARCH IN BOSTON.

Opening Address of Wendell Phillips—Mr. Arch's Speech—Speeches by Others—Letters from Senator Sumner and Gen. Banks.

Boston (Nov. 5) Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

The reception tendered to Joseph Arch in Faneuil Hall, this evening, was one of the greatest of the many famous demonstrations which the Old Cradle of Liberty has witnessed. The reception was tendered exclusively by the trades-unions of Boston, and its success was the more gratifying from the fact that dissensions had marred their preparations, and at one time threatened to prevent any action whatever. Since Mr. Arch arrived in this city on Monday, he has been the guest of Mr. E. M. Chamberlin, the head of the Labor Reform movement in this city, and to-day he has been the guest of Mr. Wendell Phillips, who has been showing him the places of interest in the city and vicinity. When he reached Faneuil Hall this evening he found every nook and corner crowded, so that the entrance was next to impossible. Faneuil Hall has not for years seen such a throng within its walls. Flags and bunting had been liberally festooned around the pillars, and mottoes met the eye in whatever direction it was turned. Mr. Arch and Mr. Phillips were accompanied to the hall by Gen. Butler, Gen. Henry K. Oliver, James M. Buffum, ex-Mayor of Lynn, and about 100 other gentlemen who are identified with the labor movement. Enthusiastic cheers were given and continued for some minutes. When the list of officers had been read, Mr. Phillips stepped forward, and was received with loud and prolonged applause. He said:

"GENTLEMEN: You do me great honor in asking me to-night to take the chair of this meeting. I return you my most sincere thanks for the compliment you pay me. I could not exaggerate the importance of such a gathering as this. We all recognize that the great living issue of to-day is the movement of the masses of men all over the world to claim larger opportunities and greater privileges, and such a meeting as this gathered in Faneuil Hall, almost at the bidding of the workingmen of England, is a most significant evidence of how great is the power, and how grand the progress of this movement of the masses of the world. I am glad that the Committee gathered in Faneuil Hall. It is the right roof under which to welcome Joseph Arch. [Applause.] Here, in the old times, the victories in warlike struggle were welcomed; here came Hall and Bainbridge when they brought the flags of the Java and Guierrere; here came Lafayette, a hundred years ago almost, giving his proud toast, "Faneuil Hall—an everlasting monument that resistance to oppression is everywhere a duty, and under republican institutions is everywhere a blessing." Here came Ashburton, the guest of the City of Boston, when he had ministered to the comfort of the Capital and the safety of the national boundary; here, too, came the Prince de Joinville, when Boston wished to pay honor to the old head of the house of Bourbon, in the hour of our darkness and struggle; and it is fitting that when the workingmen of England send us an ambassador that the workingmen of Massachusetts should receive him in Faneuil Hall—[applause]—this old hall, which was built by Peter Faneuil, who fled from the tyranny of the Bourbons when they shut every Protestant out of France, and who took refuge from religious oppression on the pavement of Boston. We welcome, to-night, in Faneuil Hall the thousands and the hundreds of thousands that we hope to encourage to take refuge in the broad land of the Union from every other kind of oppression that treads over them in Europe. [Applause.] Yes, I am glad that the workingmen of two continents should clasp hands in Faneuil Hall, a pledge of perpetual peace better than any award at Geneva. [Applause.] I had the honor and pleasure to-day of visiting yonder navy-yard in the presence of Mr. Arch. We saw the cannon-balls piled acres wide and ten feet high—"sugar-plums," as my friend called them, of what, I hope, is an extinct civilization; and our guest said, pointing to them, "I hope you will never need to use those 'sugar-plums' again," and I said to him, "Sir, your coming here and your welcome is the most certain guarantee that they are forever useless." [Applause.]

Mr. E. M. Chamberlin then delivered an address of welcome, in which he spoke at length of the work that had been done by Mr. Arch, and the advantages that America presented to agricultural laborers. Mr. Arch was then introduced, and, after thanking the audience for the kind reception which they had given him as an English agricultural laborer, and saying that he could not give any eloquent address, spoke substantially as follows:

He had been led, he said, to study from his earliest boyhood the dignity of labor, and, wherever he found a man working to increase the wealth of his country, he considered that he was a dignified man, and ought to be honored and respected as such. All laborers were a common brotherhood. He came not to this country to view the beautiful and wonderful sights, but to spy out the land. He maintained that he was, when at home, the greatest Conservative there was in England. He had felt strangely at having his fellow-countrymen expatriated from the country when they had done no wrong. He believed with Blackstone that no man can, by right, be driven from his country who abides by its laws. Mr. Arch spoke of the great odds at which he was obliged to contend when he began the movement in favor of the workingman, and spoke gratefully of the assistance which he received from those who were above him, especially from Samuel Morley, M. P., who gave him £500, and from hundreds like him.

He then gave a sketch of the movement as conducted by himself. He had failed to convince the aristocracy that it was for the interest of the country and for their interest that the immense tracts of land that were now running to waste should be given up to cultivation at the hands of the honest laborers of the country, and consequently he had come to this land to find a field for their labor, and had told the aristocrats at home that if his fellow-countrymen were considered of no more value in their eyes than slaves he would scour the broad fields of America through and through until he had brought the last good laborer from the British Isles. This was his mission to this country. His long stay in Canada has prevented his devoting as much time to the United States as he desired, and he indignantly scoffed the idea that had been promulgated that he had been bought to stay in Canada so long. He spoke encouragingly of the efforts at union among the English laborers, saying that they numbered already nearly 100,000, with 27 central lodges, about 29 large districts, and 900 branches. Mr. Arch continued to speak of this work for some time, and presented a bright prospect of what was to be gained by the laboring people by union and co-operation.

Mr. Phillips then read a letter from Gen. Banks, introducing it as the words of one who had always allied himself with the laboring man, and whose voice was always heard in their behalf. A letter from Senator Sumner, assuring them of his cordial sympathy, was received with tremendous applause. Gen. Butler was then called for and received with the greatest enthusiasm. The burden of his half-hour's speech, which was delivered in his sauciest manner, was that we ought not to return to a specie basis until we can do so without troubling any one in the slightest, without cutting down wages and troubling the debtor-class in the least. The rate of interest, too, he thought, was much too high and should be reduced. Mr. Buffum, of Lynn, followed in a similar strain, and the meeting adjourned soon after with cheers for Joseph Arch.

AN IMPERIAL VISIT.

The Emperor of Germany in the Austrian Capital.

Vienna (Oct. 21) Correspondence of the New York World.

At 3 a. m. on Friday the Emperor of Germany reached Regensburg, and was there joined by Bismarck and Count Arnim, who had arrived a few moments before in a special train from Saxony. In a few minutes the two trains were coupled together and on their way to Passau. This city, which lies on the Austrian frontier, was reached at 7 a. m., and a halt of nearly half an hour was made. The Emperor took advantage of the delay to exchange his civilian's suit for the uniform of the Austrian regiment of which he is the honory Colonel. A large crowd had gathered at the station and welcomed him with shouts and cheering; and several Prussian Generals who had been waiting there joined his suite. A little further on, at the station Kemmelbach, the locomotive which had come thus far was exchanged for another, the "Coblenz," which was gay with garlands and banners. It had been arranged that Franz Joseph should meet and welcome his guest at St. Polten, a town about forty miles from Vienna. At this place, accordingly, preparations had been making for several days. The station had been decorated with carpets and curtains and wreaths of flowers, and, at an early hour on Friday morning, the court cooks were busily at workgetting ready the dejeuner which was to be served on the Emperor's arrival.

At 1 o'clock Franz Joseph left Vienna in his private train. In compliment of his guest he wore the uniform of the Prussian grenadier regiment of which he is Colonel. He reached St. Polten at 2 o'clock, was received by the town authorities, and chatted pleasantly with them until ten minutes later, when the German Emperor's train came in sight. The platform was then cleared, and the Austrian Emperor stood there alone, while the military band in the station struck up the welcome to the conqueror, "Heil dir im Siegeskranz!" As soon as the train had stopped the Emperor William descended briskly from his carriage, and Franz Joseph advanced to meet him. The two took each other by both hands and shook them warmly, embraced and kissed each other three times, then, with hands still clasped together, stood silently looking into each other's eyes, as if overcome by emotion. One would hardly have supposed that these were the men whose armies were arrayed against each other seven years ago. When this first greeting was over, the Austrian Emperor advanced to Bismarck, who was leaning carelessly against a pillar of the station. The Prussian Minister saluted, at first, in the military manner, then took the Emperor's proffered hand, and listened smilingly to the latter's hearty welcome. The other Prussian officers were then presented to Franz Joseph, who, with a few kind words, shook hands with each. The Austrian officers present, who were chiefly those assigned to the service of the German Emperor during his stay here, were in like manner presented to him. Bismarck and all the other Prussians were in full Prussian military uniform, the former appearing as Colonel of his Landwehr Cuirassier Regiment. The very stout and broad-shouldered man who watched this scene from where he was standing on a stool, among the crowd, was Herr von Madai, the Berlin Chief of Police. He has since returned to his post, no doubt to avoid the suspicion of being here to watch over the visitor's safety. When the Bishop of St. Polten was introduced to the Emperor William, the latter conversed with him for some time, asking many questions about his diocese. This unexpected cordiality was probably intended to allay any ill-feeling that the recent publication of his correspondence with the Pope might have caused in Catholic Austria. A dejeuner was then served in the waiting-room of the station on four tables, one for the two Emperors, one for the Privy Counselors, one for other members of either court, and one for the railway and town officials present. The meal lasted three-quarters of an hour, and at its close the whole party entered the Austrian Emperor's private train, and by 4 o'clock they had reached Penzing, a station two miles from Vienna, where carriages were in waiting to convey the Imperial guest to the palace of Schonbrunn.

At Penzing an immense crowd had assembled by 3 o'clock, and on the platform were to be seen nine Austrian Archdukes and many other noblemen. To the music of the "Prussian Hymn," by a military band, and amid the hurrahs of the multitude, the train came in and stopped. Franz Joseph sprang quickly out and hastened to help his guest descend. Other presentations and greetings then took place, causing a delay of ten minutes, at the end of which time the two monarchs entered an open court carriage, with four horses and outriders in bright yellow livery, and drove rapidly through the living lane of shouting spectators that extended all the way to the palace. It was very evident, however, that all these people were less curious to see the German Emperor than the great man who was believed to be in his train. And many were the expressions of disappointment that broke forth when at first they failed to recognize the statesman who, on the station platform, sedulously tried to hide himself among the others of his master's suite. "Where is he?" was asked on every side; and "He is not here" was the unwelcome answer. But Bismarck is a tall man and not easily concealed, and some keen eye soon singled him out and cried, "There he is! Hurrah, Bismarck!" Then shouts and acclamations arose that never ceased till the great Prussian had entered his carriage and was on the road to Schonbrunn. But faster than his horses went the news down the long ranks of waiting men, "Bismarck is coming!" and then the cheers rose again and rolled along with him like a great wave.

Saturday evening was given to the opera, where Gounod's "Faust" was represented. All of the visitors were present, and remained until the close of the third act. Bismarck sat in Andrassy's box.

On Sunday morning the German Emperor, in Prussian uniform, attended divine service in the Protestant church in Dorotheer street, where he was accompanied by all of his suite. A visit was paid by him in the afternoon to the Exhibition, where over 67,000 persons had entered, drawn in great part by curiosity to see him. In the rush of the crowd to see him enter the south portal an unlucky man was pushed through one of the great glass doors, and was instantly seized by the police and made to pay for the damage. At 5 o'clock the Emperor dined with the German Minister, Gen. Schweinitz, and in the evening visited the Schonbrunn Theatre.

On Monday morning a military parade and review took place in the presence of both Emperors, just outside the city. Scarcely 9,000 men were in line, but these were the elite of the army, and the manœuvres were capitally performed. Later in the day the Emperor William again appeared in the Exhibition, while Bismarck and Andrassy took a drive through the Prater. In the course of the day many important conferences took place between Franz Joseph, Bismarck, Andrassy, and the Italian Minister. The evening was spent at the opera, where the ballet "Ellinor" was given. It is needless to say that whenever the distinguished visitors appear at the theatre or opera the house is crowded, nor can any one fail to see that the great attraction there, as elsewhere, is not the Emperor, but Bismarck. Thursday evening has been fixed as the date of the Emperor William's departure, and it is not unlikely that he may, in passing, visit the Emperor of Austria, who is staying at Godolo, some twenty miles from Pesth. By his express wish, Shakspeare's "King Henry VI." is to be played before him on Wednesday evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A thief in Madison has actually robbed the hen-roost of the Chief Justice. This is considered to be not only larceny, but contempt of court.

—A New York rough exhausted his conception of praise by saying: "John C. Heenan wouldn't bite a man even to save himself from being licked."

—A new way of preserving autumn leaves is to iron them fresh with a warm (not hot) iron, on which some spermaceti has been lightly rubbed. This method preserves all the tints to perfection.

—Queen Victoria has received from the Thirteenth Hussars a celebrated horse, 28 years old, and one of the few remaining horses that took part in the famous charge of Balaklava. The animal will be kept in London, at the Queen's stables.

—A new toy for boys is a bear about 2 feet high, which, upon being wound up, growls and stands upon his hind legs in true bear style. These toys are made in Munich.

—A clergyman in Dundee, Scotland, has announced to his congregation that, in consequence of his inability to afford coal for his study fire, he has discontinued studying, and will preach his old sermons until coal can be procured.

—A mechanical contrivance, arresting at will the motion of the street cars, has been invented by a Scotch gentleman, and is now exhibited in leading English cities. The invention enables the driver of a car to stop it instantly, without in the slightest jolting the passengers.

—Gerrit Smith said to a New York reporter: "Go home, sir. I won't be interviewed, sir. Keep away from my house, sir." The reporter concluded to depart, respectfully, but immediately.

—A Wisconsin paper draws a picture of a "heavy, soggy school-ma'am, weighing 150 pounds, bringing the ruler down upon the shrinking flesh of a child of 7 years."

—A heretofore respectable paper in Iowa gives publicity to the following: "Last summer a gentleman from Sioux City received an Indian scalp from up river. The other day he wanted to show it to some friends who had never seen anything of the kind. He asked his wife for it, and found she had worn it in with her own hair for a switch.

—A Pueblo barber the other day, while examining his sign—a striped pole—found that the sun had caused the resin in the pitch pine board to exude in considerable buantities. The brilliant idea flashed into his brain that he would clean off the surface by using a lighted match. No sooner was the thought conceived than executed, and now the barber mourns over the ruins.

—A Boston sneak-thief stole the overcoat of a man who jumped overboard and saved the life of a woman.

—The Chief of Police of Memphis has taken a census of the "toughs," and finds that, of 186, all but three survive the epidemic.

—Sarah Jane DeFoe said that she would be married in her old Kentucky home, in spite of her father, and some men tied him to the sofa, the crowd walked in, and, while he gnashed his teeth, Sarah Jane was wed.

—A Nevada paper says: "The many friends of Bill Thompson will regret to hear that he was hashed up by a catamount the other day on Nixon's Hill, while lying in wait to shoot a Chinaman. This was always a world of disappointment."

—The richest man in Maine is ex-Gov. Coburn, of Augusta, who has several million dollars "salted down," most of which he has made in the lumbering business. He is now over 70, and a bachelor, and rumor says that he will leave a million of his property to Colby University, which has already received several bequests from him.

—The following piece of Oriental flattery is quoted by the *Moniteur* (Paris): "An American diplomatist, Mr. Wade, having lately died at Pekin, the Chinese attributed his decease 'to the inexpressible emotion which he experienced at seeing the august face of the Emperor.'"

—The iron mines at Bilboa in Spain have fallen into the hands of Don Carlos, who will not permit them to be worked, in order that the miners may be forced to join his army. The export of ore from these mines to Great Britain has increased from 88,000 tons in 1868 to 631,000 in 1872, and the British iron trade will suffer if no further supply can be had. Two Sheffield firms alone had even arranged to import 1,000,000 tons annually.

—The following advertisement is extracted from the London *Times*: "To Americans and others: A Noble and his wife, keeping a most comfortable establishment near town, would receive two American or English ladies or gentlemen to introduce into the best society. High references asked. Terms according to requirements. Private sitting-room, carriages, etc. Address Lady ——."

—A constant husband in Milan, Italy, lately beseiged a statue of Madonna with petitions for the healing of his wife. They were ineffective, for the woman died, and the angered man, now become a skeptic, thrashed the stone Madonna until a strolling gendarme arrested him and relieved the suffering statue.

—The Detroit *Free Press* says that Policeman Stewart has concluded that he wouldn't make a good policeman. He shot himself in the hand, struck at a dog and fractured his right kneepan, fell down and sprained his ankle, and was run over by a butcher's cart, all in one month, and he thinks a quiet corner in a carpenter shop a much safer place.

—It is an ominous coincidence that Lorraine, which gave birth to the great Marshal Ney, who was executed for alleged treason, is also the birthplace of Marshal Bazaine, now undergoing trial for the same crime.

—Ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has erected a costly monument to his son, Frank Pierce Brown, recently deceased. The loss sustained by the early death of this youth may be inferred from a remark made concerning him by the Hon. A. H. Stephens: "Such a prodigy of intellect and virtue in a body so frail I never met with in any other human form, and I never expect to if I were to live a thousand years." This expression has been inscribed upon the monument.

A New Candidate for a Saintship.

A letter to the Swiss *Times*, from Rome, says:

"The real purpose of Cardinal Bonnechose's visit to Rome is to obtain the decree of the Congregation of Rites and the sanction of the Pope for the canonization of Joan of Arc. This is a pet wish of the Empress Eugenie, but I am told that it cannot be gratified, since Joan of Arc cannot show that she worked any miracle during her life or after her death, or that she was always held in such local veneration during her life as to constitute a traditional title to sanctity,—conditions quite indispensable for a canonization.

Chivalrous Reticence of Capt. Hall.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The Buddington party saved much valuable manuscript from the wreck of the Polaris, but Mr. Smith, of Tessuisak, is said to have documents which belonged to Capt. Hall, quite as valuable as any others likely to have been left by him. Hall and Bessels both frequented Smith's house, and, meeting there one evening, came to very strong language regarding each other. Subsequently Hall confided to Smith four boxes, some of which referred to his researches into the fate of Sir John Franklin. Hall had never permitted these notes to be published, being determined, he said, to keep the secret till after the death of Lady Franklin, out of regard for her feelings. The suppressed data were to the awful purport that Franklin's party were reduced to eating each other. The discovery or evidence of such a calamity, awful as it was, would of course have added a great exploit to the list of Hall's achievements. To keep ever about him these precious memoranda for which he had sought so arduously to delay, as it proved, beyond his own death, the full realization of his fame, out of regard to the feelings of the aged and mourning widow, makes altogether an exhibition of real chivalry that attests the true hero-stuff in this man. It is not alone his ice-hewn grave that challenges the world. The heart within it was both brave and tender.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY LEASE ON State-st. of [illegible] feet, just north of the corner of Randolph-st., east front. This remarkable lease runs 99 years, without reappraisals, on the following terms: Only $1,200 per year for three and one-half years, and $1,[illegible] per year thereafter until expiration of full term. Privilege of purchase at a fixed price embodied in lease. This lease, the only one of the kind to be had, will be sold at a moderate bonus if taken at once. For absolute certainty, no property could be more desirable than such a lease; $3,000 or $5,000 would be sufficient to improve the lot (which has party walls on three sides) and render it permanently productive. The location will always be most desirable. The lot is the only one with an east front on State-st., north of Madison. Those who desire to secure the best thing of the kind in the city, and something that will always pay handsomely, should make early application to the undersigned. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 12 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—3 GREAT BARGAINS, FOR ONLY 3 days. 50 feet on the southeast corner of Thirty-second-st. and Calumet-av., and 50 feet on the northeast corner of Thirty-third-st. and Calumet-av. Price $55 per foot, $2,500 cash and $6,000 in one year.
66 feet by 160 on the northwest corner of Douglas Place and South Park-av., looking down the great South Park or Boulevard, one of the best prospective corners in the city. Price low, as the owner needs money.
75 feet on the northeast corner of Thirty-fifth-st. and Calumet-av. Very low if taken soon. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$400—ON EASY TERMS—WE HAVE a few of those beautifully-located lots left, situated inside of the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line, which must be sold this month; title perfect; abstract furnished each purchaser. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CITY and acre property. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED LEASEhold property, centrally located, all rented. Terms, $5,000 cash, $7,000 in five years, balance in real estate. The best bargain in the city. Building new and first-class. Address A 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS 25 FT. WIDE, NEAR ROCK Island car-shops. Low price and easy terms. J. W. HEDENBERG, 90 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A HOUSE AND LOT ON Quinn-st., on very easy terms. O. J. STOUGH, 73 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 849 WEST MONROE-ST., NINE rooms, in good repair, and large barn; cost to build the same $5,000, and they will be given to anyone who will buy the two lots the buildings stand on at the lowest price of any in said block on easy terms. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, NO CASH DOWN, LOTS ON Burnside and Butterfield-sts., near Forty-eighth; convenient to city; terms to suit parties wishing to improve. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 7 Hawley Block, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 12 LOTS ON Sampson-st., northeast corner of Loomis; title perfect. Apply to JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 131 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS—Houses and lots for $3,500, $6,100, $8,000, $10,000, $11,000, $12,000, $16,000, $25,000, at 124 Dearborn-st., Room 22. P. SABADY.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS, EACH 25X125 FEET, NORTHwest corner Egan and Stewart-avs., suitable for coal-yards, malt-house, or manufacturing of any kind. Terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST TYLER-ST.—NEW TWO-STORY and basement brick house and lot; all modern improvements [illegible] Marshfield-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE houses and lots in the city and suburbs. Also, several good farms for sale or exchange. W. P. JONES, 322 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST.—1½-STORY FRAME house of 10 rooms and 37½ feet front, on Fulton-st., near Wood. Cheap, and on easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST.—3 LOTS SOUTHEAST corner of Fulton and California-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FEW VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE lots at Englewood, at a bargain and on easy terms, near depots, schools, and churches, and in the very centre of improvements. SPOFFORD & BYRNE, Owners, 145 Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, at Hinsdale, a nice 7-room house, with large lot, fruit trees, stable, near depot, church, and school. O. J. STOUGH, 73 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class house with two acres of land, near depot, one of the best in Highland Park. Will sell same for small cash payment, balance long time, low rate of interest; a good bargain for some one. Apply to W. A. JAMES, 273 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE lots, 33x150, for $300, in monthly or annual payments. WM. P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST IN COOK COUNTY—WHO wants a home in Hyde Park? No payment down if you build; terms easy. CALKINS & REMSEN, 159 LaSalle-st. Loans negotiated.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, a very choice country place, within 15 miles of the city and accessible by railway. The ground is part woodland and part rolling ridge land, with extra nice dwelling-house, barn, &c. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—I WILL SELL GOOD NEW houses at North Evanston of from 5 to 10 rooms at low figures for ten annual payments, or with nothing but interest paid annually in advance; or I will rent till next May (for cash in advance) for half price; or I will trade houses or lots at cash figures for a stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, or clothing. Call at my office in Evanston, or from 3 to 5 at 153 Monroe-st. O. B. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 6, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK AND RIDGELAND—Three first-class residences on easy terms, and several very desirable vacant lots. JAS. W. SCOVILLE, 119 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—LARGE CHOICE lots, 50x150 feet, $15 per foot. Easy terms. SAMUEL POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO MORE OF THOSE very fine two-story and brick basement cottages at Ravenswood, cheap, and on easy terms. Also, a number of superior lots. Call on W. P. JONES, 322 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME, OR EXCHANGE for choice city property—80 acres of select fruit or farming land, partly improved, adjoining the Village of Millburg, 6 and 7 miles from the docks and depots of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Mich. This property is clear. No objections to assuming a small incumbrance. See G. S. SUNDERCOCK, 87 Dearborn-st., or J. H. LEE, St. Joseph, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ON NORTH SIDE, EAST OF CLARK-st. and south of Chicago-av., lot about 100 feet front. Send description, price, and terms by mail to BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A LOT NEAR BUTTERFIELD AND State-sts. and north of Forty-seventh; also, about Ashland-av. and Twelfth-st. Address P 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD LOT AT KENWOOD OR Hyde Park, 50 or 100 feet, in exchange for city property and part cash. Address, for five days, P 56, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF pianos, nearly new, by first-class makers, belonging to parties leaving the city, are now offered at very low prices. Call and inspect at JULIUS BAUER & CO.'S music store, Monroe and State-sts. (Palmer House).

NEW PIANOS FROM $250 TO $400; BOSTON AND New York makers; fully warranted. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT, REPAIRing and tuning, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 359 East Randolph-st., near bridge, by J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HARNESSES, SADDLE BRIDLES, surcingles, horse blankets, rubber horse covers, &c., wholesale and retail. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—STYLISH WHITE MARE; STEPS well, is gentle and fast, a splendid cross-match; price low, at EATON'S Stable, 22 East Adams-st.

SIX BIG HORSES FOR SALE AT 747 MADISON-ST., and one farmer wagon at $35. Call to-day.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!—THE FINEST LIGHT single and double Portlands; also, a few second-hand top and open buggies, three express wagons, cheap. At HATHAWAY'S, 436 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE, OR $1.70 worth of 5 articles sent for 50 cents, and $10 a day guaranteed good agents. Parties that want a pleasant winter business should send or call upon MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING OF ALL kinds, wholesale and retail, at GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, No. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ARMY CLOTH by the yard or piece at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A 7-FOOT SILVER-PLATED SHOW case with iron stand, cheap. Room 2, 125 Clark-st. C. TUNNICLIFF, Loan Broker.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOSTON LADY, A graduate of one of the best schools, having some experience, would like a situation as governess. Apply in person or by letter, to MR. MESERVE, Palmer House.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH CEMENT—100 BARRELS Portland, to close account, in lots to suit, at $6.25 per barrel. JOHN WATSON, Room 29 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE HOUSE, WITH large lot and good stable, on Michigan-av., near Thirty-ninth-st. House in excellent repair, and contains over 20 rooms; gas, water, and all modern improvements. If desired the owner would take board at a liberal price for himself, wife, and two children. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—8-ROOM COTTAGE ON LANGLEY-ST., south of Forty-second. Inquire at office of PERRY & BRO., west end Eighteenth-st. bridge, or at 602 Burnside-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 221 NORTH CLARK-ST.; $20 per month; 6 rooms. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, 156 Washington-st., Office 11.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping: gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 3 or 6 rooms; also a number of cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHARMING AND COMMODIOUS COTtage, 467 Second, between Lincoln and Robey-sts. First-class neighborhood. Key at 475. S. T. KING, 113 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 239 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST., HOUSE of 8 rooms with gas and water; 1 block from street-cars. Apply on premises, or at 42 South Market-st.

TO RENT—322 ERIE-ST., THE NEW AND ELEgant 3-story and basement house, all modern improvements, heater, etc.; will be rented very low; convenient to business. C. N. HAMMOND, 144 Madison-st.

TO RENT—2 3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front dwellings, Nos. 304 and 308 Indiana-st., between Rush and Cass-sts., at greatly reduced rates. G. S. HUBBARD, 326 Indiana-st., or 168 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOUR 2 STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses; Nos. 277, 279, 281 and 283 North Franklin-st.; contain gas, hot and cold water with bath. SAMUEL MYERS, 268 and 270 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, 11 rooms, furnace, hot and cold water, barn, &c. Also two-story frame, 9 rooms, low until May 1. Both near Lincoln Park; two lines street-cars. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS; rent $30; No. 73 Lincoln-st., near Washington-av. Inquire at 874 Washington-av., corner Lincoln-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—NEAR NORMAL SCHOOL DEPOT, A neat cottage, 6 rooms, cellar, and barn; rent, $20 per month. Apply at 157 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM, NEWLY AND NICELY furnished; will board man and wife or two gentlemen for $15 per week; light and fire will also be furnished; house with all modern improvements; private family. 736 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms in second or third story, brick building, have inside blinds, with gas; water and closets same floor; low rent to permanent tenants. Apply at Room 40, 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS OVER STORE FOR SMALL family, near Lincoln Park, and two lines cars. CHAS. N. HALE, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 158 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM IN a business block, suitable for a sleeping-room or office; rent only $12 per month; also desirable offices. Apply to D. J. CROOKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with or without board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Call at 278 West Randolph-st., corner Morgan-st.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms, at 161 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-court, Room 11.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; ALSO UNFURnished front room. 177 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Inquire at Room 27.

TO RENT—GENTLEMEN DESIRING PLEASANT furnished rooms at reasonable prices apply at 115 East Randolph-st., Kingsbury Block.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF 371 MICHIGAN-AV., suitable for housekeeping for a small family. Also two furnished front rooms, up-stairs. Also stable on premises. Inquire at 371 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; A NICE, COMfortable home for the winter. 129 and 134 Erie-st., Room 20.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, cheap, by the day, week, or month. Apply at Room 37, No. 155 and 157 East Washington-st., near Board of Trade.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 6 ROOMS ON FIRST floor in a first-class location on North Side, south of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st., consisting of double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, and 3 bedrooms; if desired, 2 more bedrooms up-stairs; the other part of house is occupied by the owner. Inquire of KNOELKE, Room 12 northeast corner of Kinzie and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, FOR one or two gentlemen. 629 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—4 GOOD-SIZED ROOMS AND 2 small rooms, with closets, pantry, water, and water-closet, unfurnished, being third floor of new brick building on Milwaukee-av., near Chicago-av. Rent only $15 to right party. Reference required. Address B 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING; ALSO, 3 rooms, all in good repair, one block west of Union Park, on Smith-st., $15 and $20 a month. Call at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT chamber and side room, together or single. Reference must be good. 221 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—A NEW STORE, 346 WEST TWELFTH-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 390 WEST MADISON-ST., near Centre-av., cheap. HENRY G. YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OR SUITE OF rooms on North Side, east of Wells-st., and south of North-av., suitable for small family; must be very cheap. Address E 74, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth—A splendid place to board. Excellent table and fine rooms, at positively only half of price charged a year ago.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; convenient to cars and omnibus lines. Reference.

West Side.

54 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.—TWO PLEASANT rooms, with board, in a private family.

172 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FINE FRONT ROOM, with board and fire, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Terms very moderate.

187 WEST TAYLOR-ST.—A SMALL FRONT PARlor and bedroom, furnished, with or without board, cheap.

MILWAUKEE-AV., NEAR CHICAGO-AV.—ONE or two middle-aged or elderly ladies, or lady and daughter, can obtain second-story room, with board and fire; in small American family. Terms very reasonable to suitable persons. Address B 93, Tribune office.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite Rock Island Depot—Elegant rooms; good board at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

CENTRAL HOTEL, MARKET-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Washington—Good rooms and first-class board at reasonable rates. Day board $6 per week. Transient $2.50 per day. A passenger elevator constantly running.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEGANT rooms with board, at reasonable rates. Transient $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER OF JACKSON AND Dearborn-sts.; board $5 per week; transient $1 per day; meals 50 cents; lodgings 50 cents.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR A family of three adults and one child 2 years of age; rooms must not be above second floor, and location near Union Park. A fair price will be paid for good accommodations; references exchanged. Address H 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD ON the North Side for himself and wife. He will give and require the best references. Address, giving name, location, and terms, T 38, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND daughter of 7 years; pleasant room; West Side preferred, east of Union Park and South of Randolph-st. Address, stating lowest terms, M 65, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ELEGANT BOOK-CASE, SIDE-BOARD, BEDstead, bureau, washstand, Brussels and tapestry carpets, engravings, French clock, ornaments, lambrequins, mattresses, spring-bed, silver-ware, window-shades, etc., nearly new, in perfect order, for sale very cheap if purchased this week. Call from 10 to 12 a. m., or in the evening, at residence 748 Michigan-av.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL FURNITURE OR merchandise of any description should call immediately on J. W. HAVENS & CO., 83 East Randolph-st., near State.

WANTED—FURNITURE, NEW OR SECONDhand, pianos, sewing-machines, carpets, cooking or heating-stoves, or any kind of merchandise, at cash value. Before selling, address CASH, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 to take an active half interest in a high-toned, strictly legitimate business; it will require 6 hours of your time each day, and as much more as you can put in; none but a gentleman of good address and well recommended need apply. Address D 99, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A GENTEEL established cash-business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 197 South Clark-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 IN AN ESTablished wholesale business in this city. Address, giving real name, stating where an interview can be had, F 97, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ENTERPRISING business, paying well; $300 required, and services of an active man. Concha Company, 35 North Canal-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLlars will buy a half interest in an established business; money secured. No. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

PARTNER WANTED—THE RIGHT MAN WHO has $1,000 to invest can secure a half interest in a general and fresh stock of goods in the country, now doing a successful cash and produce business. Address P O Box 117, Clifton, Iroquois Co., Illinois.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—TWO first-class fruit farms that will net their cost in three years. Price, $14,000 and $20,000. Will pay some cash, and assume incumbrances. Address Box 18, Cobden, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FARMS FOR CHICAGO property; prices, $4,000 to $25,000; sizes, 80 to 1,000 acres; and 40 to 200 miles from Chicago. J. W. HEDENBERG, 90 East Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—WELL-LOCATED lots for horse and buggy and piano. Inquire at Room 8, Major Block.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE PERSON WHO LOST A WATCH about three weeks since at No. 346 Fifth-av., can recover it by calling at 346 Fifth-av., and paying for this advertisement.

PERSONAL—KILLEN—JUST ARRIVED, AND AM thinking of you. In heart and spirit I am yours. DOD.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN TO sell on commission. D. UTASSY & CO., 189 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COUNTER-MEN TO serve in a grocery-store; must speak German and English. Apply to W. F. ION, 251 North-av.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-PAINTer. Call early this morning at the City Hotel, corner State and Sixteenth-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MECHANIC TO BUILD a 3-story building immediately (everything furnished) and take a first-class lot in payment. Apply Monday forenoon at 71 Dearborn-st. HOLMES & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE PHOtograph art, practical, at the Studio, 122 West Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 CHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN, Indiana, and Ohio; 50 railroad men, and 10 coal miners for Indiana. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 7 South Clark-st.

WANTED—25 MEN FOR RAILROAD WORK, TO leave Monday; ten teams; steady work. 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN—TO SELL LIGHT ARTICLES; small capital for an outfit; all goods unsold taken back. American Novelty Company, 128 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—MEN THAT WANT EMPLOYMENT to sell goods, articles that sell fast and pay large profits. 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—MEN FOR CITY AND COUNTRY towns. Can make $3 to $7 a day with Prof. Henry's Non-Explosive for kerosene. Costs 8 and 16 cents; sells 25 and 50 cents. Those with small capital should call or address A. RAY, Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT that will pay them $4 to $6 per day, to call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—3 OR 4 GOOD MEN FOR SCORing timber; steady work for the winter. Inquire at 33 Twenty-sixth-st. WILSON.

WANTED—LAD IN A BOOK PUBLISHING office. Must be a good writer and willing to work. Wages, $3. Address W D, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY STATE TO MAKE $42 per week above expenses. Everybody buys. Any one can sell. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY, SOBER RESTAURant waiter; also a good oyster man. No. 23 North Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT THE JOHNSTONE HOUSE, CORner of Desplaines and Madison-sts., two good girls to work in laundry.

WANTED—AT 752 MICHIGAN-AV., A GIRL TO DO general housework.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GIRL TO SEW AND DO LIGHT work; one that understands running a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Apply at No. 73 West Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY-CLERK AS COPYIST IN AN office. Must be good writer. Pay $5 per week. Address R 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD LADY AS CASHIER IN A restaurant. The best city references required. Apply at 23 North Clark-st.

WANTED—LADIES TO SELL RUBBER GOODS for ladies and children, in city and country. A lady made $38 in six days. Call and see, or send. MRS. PALMER, Room 13, 164 East Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second-work, or the housework for a small family. Call for three days at 181 Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do housework or second work. 586 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, lately from the East, to do second work and sewing in a private family; would not object to cooking in a small family. Please call at 513 Butterfield and Thirtieth-sts., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A private family, to do second work; a good home is more desired than wages. Call to-day (Monday) at 179 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or general housework in a small private family. 89 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A SMALL private family, to do general housework; references required. Call at 85 North Wells-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH girl, who understands dressmaking and plain sewing; would do light chamber-work in a private family; no objection to the country. Address, for 2 days, M 26, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S Office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD VARIETY OF DESIRABLE REAL estate and business chances from $250 to $25,000 for sale and exchange in loan office, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 22. P. SABADY.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE; GOOD TRADE; LONG established; good chance for some one to make money. Inquire at 183 Madison-st., Room 5.

RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD HOTEL MAN TO purchase a long lease—Fixtures and furniture of a hotel in Chicago, located in the business part of the city, and doing a fine business. Address Box 36, Chicago Post-Office.

SAMPLE-ROOM AND BILLIARD HALL (FIRST-class), doing a good business, for sale. First-class customers. B. J. NOCKIN, 199 East Randolph-st.

THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES FOR "HARvey's Universal Barrel-Head," useful for all purposes, for sale. The head can be removed from barrels without disturbing the hoops. Address A. HARVEY, Steubenville, Ohio.

$700 WILL BUY A RETIRING PARTNER'S half-interest in a long-established, cash business, paying a clear profit of $500 per month. Stock on hand for amount asked. This is a rare chance, and will bear investigation. Cash only need call at 120 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$10,000 CASH ONLY WILL BUY A HALF INterest in a highly-genteel cash manufacturing business, paying a clear profit of $10,000 per annum. Business is first-class in every respect. Stock on hand from $10,000 to $12,000, and free from incumbrance. Apply at Room 21, 120 LaSalle-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A BAY HORSE, ON THE 8TH OF NOvember. The owner can have by proving property and paying charges. THOMAS FITZGERALD, 401 Polk-st., south of Central Park.

FOUND—ONE SMALL DUN MARE, WHICH the owner can have by proving same and paying charges. P. FLEMING, 15 Fuller-st.

LOST—A DOG, BETWEEN SETTER AND NEWfoundland, with star on breast. A liberal reward will be paid for return to 365 South Clark-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, NOV. 4, A BLACK HORSE, about 1,000 lbs, lame on fore-foot. Any person returning the same to McKECHUM, KIRKWOOD & TOWERS, Allport-st., near Twenty-second, will be rewarded.

LOST—$10 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A pointer dog, half brown, half gray, brass collar, to 46 East VanBuren-st., Room 2.

LOST—ON PRAIRIE-AV., YESTERDAY, A black lace veil. Suitable reward for return to 1188 Prairie-av.

STOLEN—THURSDAY EVENING, ABOUT 7 P. M., a light bay horse, with star in forehead, and two hind feet white; was hitched to top buggy, and stood in front of Mechanics' National Bank. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the same by J. S. REED, Cashier of Mechanics' National Bank, northwest corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

STOLEN—A SQUARE-BOX BUGGY, PATENT wheels, silver mounted, painted black with gilt stripes, name of the maker on back bar, Voltz & Bruss, Chicago, Ill. A reward of $25 will be paid for its return to 343 West Polk-st. ROBERT BRANDHUBER.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY YOUR MACHINES AT 215 SOUTH HALSTED-st., the only regular West Side Singer office. Machines sold on monthly payments. Office open evenings.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, AND PAY for it in sewing. 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINE OFFICE. Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. M[illegible] sold or rented on easy terms, and sewing given [illegible] quired. Machines repaired.

SEVERAL IMPROVED FAMILY, AND [illegible] dium Singer machines; also two Grover & B[illegible] proved, for sale cheap, at 126 Clark-st., Room 2.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY sewing machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairs. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for purchase of notes having short time to run, secured by real estate. No. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CLAIMS AGAINST HOME, KNICKERBOCKER [illegible] and Germania Insurance Companies cash[illegible] WETHERELL, 156 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, [illegible] Room 2, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $5,000 OR $10,000 FOR FIVE years on first-class improved property. Address E 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PURCHASE-MONEY notes; no brokers. Address Q 22, Tribune office, giving full particulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited. WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to J. GELDER, Loan Office, 584 State-st.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING WANTED AT 326 State-st. The highest cash price paid for clothing, carpets, and bedding. B. BEASLEY. Orders by mail attended to.

WANTED—ALL WHO HAVE A DESIRE TO practice for the stage or public speaking to call at 111 East Randolph-st., Room 54, fourth floor, 7 till 10 p. m.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY—IRON LATHES, PLANERS, drills, bolt cutter for sale at your own price, by W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—AN IMMENSE stock of engine lathes, planer and matchers, Farrar mortiser, cheap, at W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER'S, 273 South Canal-st.

THE PULPIT.

Eloquent Discourse by the Rev. Dr. Chapin, of New York.

Sermon on "Hard Times," by the Rev. W. C. Dandy.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, of New York City.

The Rev. Dr. Chapin, of New York, preached in Aiken's Theatre, yesterday morning, to a congregation numbering over 2,000. He took as his text, "And Jesus said, 'Who touched me?'"—Luke 8, 45. This question, he said, was occasioned by the conduct of a woman who, suffering under a long and grievous disease, for which she had in vain tried human skill, took advantage of the crowd which had gathered around the Savior, and touched the fringe of his garment; for it was a strong conviction in the poor woman's mind, "If I may but touch his clothes, I shall be whole." Her faith was justified, and the affliction of years vanished in a moment. "Who touched me?" said Jesus. "Master," replied the disciple, "the multitude throng Thee and press Thee, and sayest Thou, 'Who touched me?'" "Somebody hath touched me," said Jesus again, "for I perceive virtue is gone out of me." Then the woman, perceiving that she could not be concealed, came tremblingly forward and confessed all. Upon this followed the glad announcement, "Daughter, be of good comfort, thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace." It was hardly necessary, perhaps, to dwell upon the question of the woman's motive. Her desire for concealment may not have been wrong, nor did it appear that she wished to secure the benevolent miracle by stealth. Probably she adopted this method from fear of popular prejudice. Nevertheless, for her spiritual as well as her bodily good, for the good of those who stood by, and for our own good, it was well that this act should be made public and receive the open sanction of the Redeemer. In this woman's touch there was a peculiarity, an emphasis, to which the Savior mercifully responded. It was not like the pressure of a crowd, but a touch with a purpose,—a touch of faith and need.

There was much meaning in a touch. In passing along the crowded streets, how readily do we distinguish the touch of friendly recognition,—the touch that claims special attention,—from the general pressure of the multitude. "Who touched me?" He assumed the fact that, in the essence and power of His personality, Jesus was with us still. For ages He had been traveling and performing his acts of miracles of civilization and of love, while He had infused new life into humanity, and lifted up bruised heads and comforted sore hearts. How many of the angels that met His gaze of old lingered among us still!—the same pale face of woe, the same red eyes of weeping, the lame and the blind, the dumb and the insane, crowds thronged and pressed around Him to-day as crowds had pressed and thronged around Him in all times since He came. The religion of Jesus was never an unpopular religion; in some sense, it never had been. Even in the nation that rejected and sacrificed Him, the common people heard Him gladly; and everywhere, in cities and villages, in desert places, and on the mountains, multitudes gathered about Him. There was more than one sense to this term popular. It might indicate a very superficial profession; but that which elevated the mind and filled the heart, and met the moral wants of the people, was in the best sense popular. In the latter way the religion of Jesus had been popular. Because of its universality, because of its adaptedness, it had been a religion of the people,—*the* religion of the people,—a religion of the multitude. Because of this it had survived all persecutions, all assaults; and, what was more formidable than all the rest, it had survived even all the inconsistencies of its professed disciples, and would survive them. Christianity was popular in the sense of being applicable to the needs of the human heart—the aspirations of the human soul. But was it also the popular religion in the other and lesser and genuine sense,—in the sense of mere superficial acceptance? Was it not too much the case that Christianity was only nominally received,—that it was a traditional rather than a personal religion,—that it was maintained as a form rather than as a conviction? Was it not largely accepted in the spirit that was much more ready to talk Gospel than to practice it?—a spirit that might be quite willing to put the name of its Divine author and founder into the Constitution of the United States, or any other political document, and yet remain as before, uninfluenced by its light and regardless of its conditions. Christianity did not lack many symbolical expressions of belief; nor was it to be considered that Christianity lacked popularity, so far as the criterion of church attendance was concerned. As a general thing, the churches were well filled. Hence was no greater mistake than to refer to this age as an irreligious age. It was a religious age; not, perhaps in the sense of assent to former creeds, to traditional beliefs; but in the sense of interest in those great realities that lay at the core of all religion. There never had been an age in which there was so much of it. There was no evidence of a decline of this interest while Christianity was the religion of the masses, and the multitude still thronged and pressed around the Savior. How many of them touched Him? How many felt the reality of a personal relation to Jesus? To how many was He more than an historical Christ, a traditional Christ, a Sunday Christ? Perhaps no more, in proportion, than among the multitudes that thronged and pressed around Him 1,900 years ago. Could we analyze their motives, we should discern in some instances mere curiosity to see, to hear, to admire, to criticise. In other cases it would be habit. Not all were so. Perhaps there was no occasion when some suffering man or woman had not touched the Savior. Jesus was with us all, consciously or unconsciously. All have some connection, or some sort of relation to Him, yet who, like the woman, touched Him with intense purpose? There were few who would profess an open unbelief. He considered it a good sign of advancement when a man was earnest enough even to be thoroughly skeptical in religion if it was better than dead fixation and the formalities of the prayer-book. There was more faith in things doubted than in half the creeds. Disbelief he did not think prevailed to any great extent, at least in the case of those who went to church or generally attended the ordinances of the church. Somewhere or other there ran the chord of latent belief, and, while they do not touch Him, How do we touch Jesus? A good many people touched him with respect—the vast multitude respected Him. They could not help it, seeing that He brings a blessing and comfort to many souls. Men who did not believe even in the historical reality of anything were awed and amazed at the moral beauty which stands forth upon the horizon of our faith. There was no power, no force in all history like the moral force of Christ's character. A great many people touched Jesus with their opinions—sharp and decided opinions; so sharp that they cut away all lines of toleration, so decided that they leave no possible margin of charity. He had no objections to creeds as statements. But he had when they cut the cords that bound him to Christ. He believed in the Divinity of Christ—in Christ as a manifestation of God, as an incarnation of the Divine, as such an expression of the Father as we can nowhere else discover; yet he intensely believed in the humanity of Christ as a manifestation of the highest point to which humanity could attain. If he must fall in line with certain traced opinions, he would rather submit to a real genuine Pope than to any one of the little Protestant Popes that crop out from every sect in Christendom. Some touched Christ in secret. They seemed to be governed by the idea of the woman in the narrative. She thought if she touched the garment she would be healed. The garment did not do it. "Virtue went out of him." Perhaps she was right; the cure of her faith was right. Her petition was just the thing Christ required, and it received a blessing. Many find in the garment the need of touching the living power of Christ. Some touched James in a timid, fitful way. What religion they have is secret. They do not like the people around them to know that they really touch Christ; and yet they come trembling, like Nicodemus, in the dark to touch Him. We should touch Him with a consciousness of our individuality—touch Him when we are young and happy—in our sunniest hours, amidst the manifold blessings of our younger years. We need to touch him because his love is the highest [illegible]. Some people mean to [illegible] that they can just squeeze into Heaven. How prevalent was this idea! Man did not realize that religion was a blessing and a good in itself. We are weak, we are sorrowing, we are sinful, and we need Christ and nothing else. The soul flies to His power when all else is gone. If we are barren, we shall find Him, and we will be pleased in finding Him. "Who touched me?"

"HARD TIMES."

Sermon by the Rev. W. C. Dandy.

In the Ada street Methodist Church, last night, the Rev. Mr. Dandy preached a very eloquent sermon, having for his subject the "Hard Times" which are at present upon us, and which threaten to remain all winter. There is no doubt that such of the congregation who may be feeling the hardness of the times must have derived great consolation from the comforting words of the preacher, who showed the best remedies against despair and down-heartedness under adverse circumstances. The text upon which the sermon was delivered was the first and second verses of the twelfth chapter of Hebrews: "Wherefore, seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race which is set before us, looking into Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith, who, for the joy that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God."

The speaker showed that however hard a life may be it is man's duty to live it through and make the best of it. The Christian religion prepares a man to go through life successfully. He showed the many misfortunes which befall mankind in life, and compared human life to such a race as was indulged in by the ancient Greeks, in which many impediments were placed in the Roman's way in order the more fully to try his patience and power of endurance. He urged upon his congregation the truth of the Spanish proverb, that "patience is the best remedy for hard times." He referred to Chicago's restless energy, and said that patience was the qualification now required. There are times when the proudest and most daring are humbled by circumstances, and the only place and safety for them against ruin is patience, which looks clear on through all difficulties to the end, and masters it in its owner through all troubles. Hard times are frequently blessings. The doings of God are often misinterpreted, and many of the trials undergone by mankind are blessings in disguise. When the times are hard easily besetting sins are apt to be indulged in. Thus a reformed drunkard in hard times falls back, through want of patience, upon drinking, as a remedy for the low-spiritedness which naturally comes with misfortunes. The anxiety which one gives way to under unfavorable circumstances can do no good to him who indulges in it. The farmer who, in a drought, spends his time in wearily watching for rain, gets nothing for his pains. The preacher said faith was also necessary, and characterized that quality as a deep conviction of God's truth, in connection with the realities of life. The necessity of patience under difficulties was exemplified by the steady perseverance of Gen. Grant when in command of the Federal army before Richmond. By considering what sufferings others have undergone, men may be nerved to bear any misfortunes which may befall them. The great example to which mankind should look is Jesus Christ; the remembrance of His sorrows and sufferings and victory over all trials should be a solace in the hardest times. The preacher had heard it said that, when a crisis occurred, more than at any other time, men turned to the Lord. This some considered to be cowardly. He did not. He prayed his congregation in the hard times which may be coming to "Come to Christ," for in him they would find the only encouragement and support of value under the circumstances. At the conclusion of his excellent discourse, the eloquent preacher made a beautiful prayer, which was as apropos to the occasion as the sermon he had preached.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The celebrated trotting mare, Canada Girl, fell dead near Hyde Park yesterday, while being driven by her owner, James H. Thorp. The mare was a very promising one, having recently been purchased by Mr. Thorp for $3,000.

It is rumored that the leaders of the People's party are negotiating for the purchase of the *Evening Post*, in order to make it their organ and do the city printing. J. K. C. Forrest, W. Bothwell, ex-city editor of the *Times*, Mr. H. R. Hobart are to constitute the editorial staff, it is said.

Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, a man named Charles Spears was found dead in his bed, at No. 19 North Sangamon street. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased had died from consumption, with which he had long been afflicted.

The alarm from Box 42, at half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by the discovery of fire in a carpenter-shop, at No. 730 State street, occupied by Samuel Patterson. The building was almost totally destroyed. The tools in the shop were saved. Loss, $500; insurance. The fire originated from a defective flue.

In responding to the alarm, Engine No. 10, the J. B. Rice, broke a wheel at the corner of Harrison street and Prairie avenue, and was upset. Several of the firemen received slight bruises.

Yesterday afternoon, a rollicking stock-dealer named John Berry went into a house at No. 69 West Washington street, in company with a seedy-looking chap named Charles Thompson. They remained in the house till dusk, having spent the afternoon in riotous living. When Berry returned to the street, he observed that he was alone, Thompson having deserted him, and, his eyes being opened to the fact that he had been in the hands of a sneak-thief, he examined his pockets to see if his valuables were safe, and to his astonishment, found $55 and two notes, one for $300 and one for $700, missing. He reported his loss at the Union Street Station, and a police officer succeeded in arresting Thompson, whose pockets were found to be empty.

THE RAILROAD-DEBT LAW.

PLEASANT RIDGE, St. Clair Co., Ill., Nov. 5, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the Belleville *Advocate* of Oct. 17 is an article quoted from your paper, headed "The Proposed Outrage upon Chicago and a Majority of the People of Illinois." I have been a farmer of St. Clair County, Illinois, for the last thirty-five years, and this infamous Railroad-Debt law bears down upon myself and the people of this county to a degree that we are not willing to bear without resistance. You may think it strange that we of this wealthy county cannot grapple with this thing at home. We have held three county-meetings for discussion of this subject, and find the influence of concentrated capital, and the ignorance of the taxpayers, difficult to overcome. Four of the cities and towns of our county having issued bonds to the amount of $230,000 (said cities, &c., consisting about one-fifth of the wealth of the county), their influence, combined with the ignorance of the tax-payers, has made the thing to drag slowly. Still, if there be no other remedy, we will test the subject (by private subscription) in the Supreme Court of the United States. The law, being a usurpation of the Constitution, will be declared such. A majority of the people of the State are equally interested in resisting this infamous swindle. I think Chicago is the proper place to organize to take this inimitable fraud by the horns, and you will have our co-operation in all respects, as well in means as in sympathy. C.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Joint Committee of the Illinois Legislature on Revision of Statutes will meet in Springfield, pursuant to adjournment, on Tuesday, the 11th inst. Principal among the bills to be acted upon are those relating to Criminal Jurisprudence, Charitable Institutions, Dower, Married Women, Habeas Corpus, State Contracts, Corporations, Limited Partnerships, Official Bonds, Sureties, and the general repealing statute.

The Committee will remain in session several weeks, by which time it is to be hoped their work will all be in good shape to be presented to the General Assembly at its approaching session.

HARVEY W. BOOTH, Clerk of Committee.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6, 1873.

C. W. & R. Pardridge,

Nos. 134 and 136 State street, have just received black all-silk sicaking velvets, at $8, $10, and $15 per yard; the cheapest lot of black and colored dress-silks ever offered in Chicago; beautiful evening silks at half their value, and fringes at less than half their gold cost. They will open, this week, over 800 cases of assorted fall and winter dry goods, all bought since the great panic for cash. Buyers who care to save their money will do well to examine their stock before purchasing.

THE CHARITY BENEFIT.

Arrangements for the Entertainments at the Exposition Building in Aid of the Charitable Institutions of the City.

The Charity Benefit at the Exposition, to-day and to-morrow, promises to be a great success. The various Committees are hard at work, all evidently bent on doing their utmost for this most worthy enterprise. A commendable spirit is also shown by many of the exhibitors, many of them giving their time and profits to our needy institutions. The Elgin Watch Company will give the entire proceeds arising from the sale of Exposition medals to the good cause, and others will likely follow their example.

A fine gold watch is given by the *Commercial Advertiser* to the member of the Executive Committee or clergyman receiving the most votes. The watch is a very valuable one, and the contest as to who shall receive it promises to be very animated. A correspondent puts Prof. Swing in nomination. There will be excellent music throughout the day and evening, and everything will be done to make the visit enjoyable, besides the feeling every one will have that they are contributing to a most worthy object.

The following appeal has been issued by the Executive Committee:

The Charity Benefit in aid of the charitable institutions of Chicago, will open this morning at 9 o'clock and continue until 11 this evening. The general arrangements of the Exposition proper will be under the same efficient control as has characterized the entire Exposition, the watchmen, police, and assistants generally continuing their services as before. Mr. Wheeler, the untiring Treasurer of the Exposition, has consented to serve as treasurer of the Benefit, and has all the arrangements for the tickets under his charge. The expenses for the occasion are reduced to the lowest possible figures consistent with safety and good order. Some of the exhibitors will give us the entire proceeds of the stands, while others will pay over a generous percentage of their receipts. On the whole, the action of the exhibitors has been remarkably liberal and encouraging.

To make the receipts as large as possible, and to serve all alike, no free tickets of any kind will be issued in connection with Bonsdo Day, not even to members of the Executive Committee. Members of all Committees will pay the regular price of admission at the door on their first entrance, but on application to the room of the Executive Committee will receive a permit for subsequent entrance. Exhibitors' employes' tickets will continue in force; but no complimentary, communication, or any other kind of free ticket issued by the Exposition will be accepted.

Extensive arrangements, in connection with Anderson's dining restaurant, are made by the Committee on Refreshments for a very large number of persons, and we solicit a generous patronage from business men and others. Those entering the Exposition for dinner or supper will pay at the door as usual; but they will be entitled to receive from a lady attendant at the cashier's office a ticket entitling to re-entry on paying for the meal, a readmission ticket to the Exhibition Benefit.

Citizens of Chicago! Friends of the sick and poor! Twenty charitable societies of our city, without regard to race or nationality, appeal to you to aid them in replenishing their empty treasuries. In view of the demand which is certain to be made upon these institutions the coming winter, we beseech you to see that this appeal is not made in vain.

W. H. RYDER,
Chairman Executive Committee.

On Wednesday a grand concert will be given by several distinguished artists, each one of whom is a host in himself. All the necessary details of the programme have not as yet been fully decided upon, but the following noted performers will take part: Wieniawski, the great violinist, who made a tour of the country with Rubinstein, and is acknowledged in Europe and this country as the superior of Vieuxtemps, Lastmann, and Ole Bull. It is needless to say that this great artist enters enthusiastically into the spirit of the enterprise, and will play as he only can. Then there will be the Kunkel Brothers, who, Rubinstein says, are the finest duet performers on the piano in the world. Coming from such a source, this is great praise, and it is deserved. As an accompaniment to these great artists, there will be Hans Balatka's Grand Orchestra of forty-two pieces. This orchestra is too well known to the music-loving citizens of Chicago to need any special mention. Suffice it to say that they are in most excellent play, and will do themselves justice. In addition to all this, there will be the Exposition Band of Vass & Hoffman, augmented by the Great Western Light-Guard Band, forming the finest band ever heard in the West. Both afternoon and evening these artists will give a grand concert that will undoubtedly be the musical event of the year.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

A Complaint Against the Railroad Law.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 4, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the multitude of legitimate complaints against our State Railroad law, this city seks leave to be heard. We feel here that there exists, and ought to exist, between Quincy and Chicago, a sort of commercial kinship, a natural community of interest, as cities of the same great State. We have always desired to trade with Chicago rather than St. Louis, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, up to July last, made it practicable to do so profitably, by making its tariffs less from here to Chicago than from points farther north.

This doing what the road had a mind to with its own, in accordance with Scripture, was one of the extortions complained of and legislated at. The result has been to punish this and many other towns remote from Chicago, that before enjoyed special rates, and were thus enabled to compete with places nearer the great hake-market, by fixing a cast-iron rate per mile. It forces us to trade with St. Louis, to the loss of your city, and against our own interest and inclination.

Many men think St. Louis money was used to pass that law. It is certainly of more profit to her than to Chicago. It looks like a combination of producers near the best market in the world, with moneyed interests at outside trading points, to cheat Chicago and the remote producer, and enrich rival commercial centers.

People here are getting their eyes open, and, though law-abiding, will let this law abide only till they get a chance to kill it. It is an illustration of national protection brought violently home to us.

Hoping your paper will help us out of thralldom, I am, truly, A. B. SIMMONS.

Monopoly by Legislation.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Nov. 6, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The author of that powerful assault upon "Price-Legislation" which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Oct. 30 made a practical and concise exhibit, by a sort of reductio ad absurdum argument, of the folly of attaching a statutory price to any commodity,—showing that, as the value of potatoes depends very largely upon where they are, their carriage is as much a commodity as the potatoes themselves, and ought to be as subject to competition.

So say I. Let labor depend as much for its price upon its supply and demand as the articles that labor produces. This competition is one of the primary constituents of all just liberty, and any attempt to restrict it by State laws is a blighting blow at freedom, an alarming step towards centralization, and a State monopoly that caps all monopolistic efforts of railroads, like a bushel-basket over a pint bowl.

I am no apologist for the many sins of railroads, and hold no stock or other interest in any of them; but I cannot see why the men who invest their capital, skill, and labor are not as much entitled to whatever their collective effort will bring in the open market, as is the man who works with a single shovel.

Labor-strikes by trades-unions have been of infinitely more detriment to the country than the extortionate rates for which complaint is made against railroads. Now, why not have our Legislature fix the daily wages of shoemakers, tinsmiths, tailors, puddlers, etc., and impose a penalty for working outside of the statutory scale of prices?

Suppose the great rolling-mills of Pennsylvania combine to advance the price of iron. It ought the Legislature to step in and fix the price by statute? Neither against other great combinations of capital, nor against individual industry, would the condemn of the Illinois Legislature against the parallel rights of men who unite their capital in railroads, be directed to make even the slightest advance. And I do not believe, at least if the Monmouth feeling is any index to the whole, that the public sentiment of the State will long suffer one of the great interests of the State to be stepped on by the great monopolist foot of legislative power.

When a railroad becomes a dangerous monopoly, it does so by its superiority in a species of enterprise that is open to competition, if men will volunteer the risk of a rival line; but, when the Legislature sets out a schedule of prices that men, or companies of men, shall be forced to work for, it becomes the worst of monopolists, for its extortion cannot be cured by competition. Let justice be done, though stocks do rise. STEPHEN T. CROFT.

The Freight-Problem.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Which of the railroads now connecting Chicago and New York will be the first to give uninterrupted transit to produce going from West to East? Railroad-managers admit that freightage is the chief business of their roads; that they lose money on passenger-traffic; and yet every preference is given by them to that branch of business which pays them least. What road will be first to reverse this rule; to forego its through passenger business,—let it go by some other road; accommodate only way-passengers, by attaching passenger-cars to freight-trains,—making everything else give way to the one purpose of transporting from the West to the East, and without delay, as much produce as possible? Such an arrangement with at least one road would give Chicago and the West the advantage of a double-track railroad which she has been so long sighing for. Let full cars going east have the right of way; let empty cars (if any) return by some less-frequented road, or creep along in the intervals between other trains.

Another plan to secure some of the benefits of a double track: Let two railroads (as the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern) having connections in Chicago and New York agree that all trains of both roads shall go East on one road and return West on the other; and that through freight-trains shall (during the winter-season) have precedence of through or way passenger-trains. Does any one doubt that, with such a system of co-operation, each road would do more than double the business it now does, with corresponding profit? Almost a continuous string of freight-cars would be kept moving all winter, carrying those products which must otherwise be locked in the West until the opening of navigation. Railroad co-operation would obviate the immediate necessity of double tracks and rival roads. Unless the existing roads do something soon to increase and cheapen transportation, they will find, when too late, that competition has forced them to do so. VIA.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Dedication of the New University Hall —Addresses by President White, of Cornell, and Others.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 6, 1873.

The want of more ample accommodation for the large number of students here has been felt for a number of years, but not until two years ago was this sufficiently demonstrated to the Legislature to induce an appropriation to supply the need. An appropriation was made at that time for the erection of the new building, and earnestly has been watched the development of the grand structure whose completion was celebrated last evening.

At 7:30 the exercises were begun in the presence of an audience which, for refinement and number, was perhaps beyond that of any ever before gathered in Ann Arbor. At least 3,000 people were in attendance, the sittings being entirely filled with spectators. The Faculties of the University, and invited guests to the number of forty or fifty, including the Regents, President White, of Cornell, and Gov. Bagley, occupied the stage.

After a prayer by the Rev. L. R. Fiske, of Detroit, an ode written for the occasion by the Hon. J. V. Campbell was sung by the University Glee Club.

This was followed by an address from

REGENT WILLARD.

The speaker began by giving some statistics relative to the cost of the new building, and the value of University property, from which it appears that the total amount of investment is $443,000, of which sum $297,000 is in real estate and $146,000 in personal property.

He considered the occasion of the completion of the building one in which the people of the State were deeply interested, and as the first strong bond between the State and the University. Heretofore the State has been merely the guardian of the University, employing the funds of the General Government for its maintenance. It has proven a judicious administrator, as the growth of the institution shows. But, on the completion of this edifice, built by State funds, there is a new relation assumed by the State and University have become wedded, and, instead of the wedding-ring, the State presents this gem newly set, and says, "With this I thee wed."

After a chorus by the Glee Club,

HON. D. BETHUNE DUFFIELD,

of Detroit, was introduced, and delivered an address full of interest. But a few days ago, the State rejoiced over the laying of the corner-stone of the State-House at Lansing. These foundations are broad and deep, but other foundations are being laid for the State, deeper and more lasting. These are the formation of the mind and character of her youth. In the Tower of London are exhibited to the visitor the crowns and jewels of England's monarchs, representing untold wealth, striking the observer with admiration. But with no less greater pride can we exhibit our temples reared for the unfolding of the intellect of the nation, and [illegible]. These are *your* jewels. The University, great and complete as it is in all departments, is a part of the common system of the State, and the place where Michigan's chief glory lies. Here are her sons to be developed into her representatives in the councils of the State and Nation.

In ancient times men used their wealth in rearing costly monuments to perpetuate their memories, and even in modern England, men endow schools for their names to posterity; but, in America, it is different. We have the firm conviction that the true strength of the Republic lies in its foundations of truth and virtue. Feeling this, men of wealth here bestow for-tunes not on lofty marble piles or golden coffins, as did those old, but in endowments of professorships or the erection of observatories. So, while the marble monuments of Greece and Rome are crumbling, our monuments—the noble emblems of truth and knowledge—are enduring.

He closed with an appeal to the young men to be aspiring in their ambitions; to aim high—even beyond the highest places of earth.

After a quartet, sung by members of the Glee Club, President Angell, with very neat and flattering remarks, introduced

PRESIDENT WHITE,

who, after great applause, began one of his finest addresses, on "The True Policy of National and State Dealings with Advanced Education."

One of the great needs in advanced education is a concentration of faculties. The collection of means is necessary to higher education, and distribution for the lower. To supply education for the greatest number, these facilities have been divided among a multitude of colleges, and this is ruinous. There are over 250 so-called colleges and universities in the country, and yet the number of those fairly entitled to either name might be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The situation of advanced education in America is as sorrowful as it is mortifying, and particularly is this the case in the West. The great part of the wealth of the West employed in public structures is represented in magnificent railroad-depots, eclipsing in splendor the most splendid monuments of the East, and in hotels costing more money than all the colleges in the State together. It is refreshing to return and look upon the schools of Michigan, and, most of all, upon her great University.

To attain to the heights of popular education, public aid is necessary. Whatever President Eliot said to the contrary in his address at Fishkill, N. Y., individual munificence is not sufficient. Higher education becomes certainly more expensive, and every prosperous educational institution in the country is indebted to public assistance. It requires more than private wealth to supply the libraries, geological and botanical collections, the apparatus for illustrating chemistry and astronomy, and art-collections necessary for every true university or college. Even Harvard College is indebted to public aid.

It has been demonstrated that public munificence becomes private. Cornell was founded on a grant from the State of New York. In six years from that time, $1,500,000 in private gifts have been added. Private contributions are apt to be wasted on sectarian colleges. Because of this, the value of the gift is, to a great extent, lost, there being no proper nucleus for further development. In one college there is a costly telescope; yet there is no provision for its public use, or for an efficient operator to use it. Another college possesses a fine observatory, but it has been unequipped for years. So with the numerous mineral and botanical collections scattered oil over the country. Were they brought together, they would be of inestimable advantage.

The lack of qualification of teachers in the preparatory schools is saddening. Even in highest departments teachers are found guilty of gross blunders in syntax, geography, and orthography. The progress of the country demands that proper provision shall be made to meet the demands for higher education. Ignorance is costly. Millions of dollars have been lost through the ignorance of the right methods of engineering and architecture in public enterprises.

Republicanism is said to be "on trial" in this country. What does that mean? It means that the success of it rests on the kind of civilization we have; and the required civilization cannot follow without State provisions for higher education. He complimented Michigan University on its growth and standing; and, after extending the congratulations of Cornell upon the opening of the new building, and the provision of the consequent additional facilities for popular education, closed his remarks. His speech was of considerable length, but was listened to attentively, and the speaker heartily applauded.

The exercises at the hall were then concluded with the singing of "Old Hundred" by the entire audience, followed with prayer by the Rev. L. R. Fiske.

At the conclusion of these exercises, President Angell extended his hospitality to the guests, and the Faculties of the University, at his residence.

C. A. W.

AMERICAN ART IN FLORENCE.

The Lincoln Monument and Ball's "Eve."

Correspondence of the New York World.

The studio of Mr. T. G. Ball, attached to his pleasant villa, which is next to Mr. Powers', is a suite of fine, lofty rooms, and probably the best-appointed studio in Italy. An addition has just been made for the purpose of modeling the Lincoln monument, which has been ordered by the freedmen, and is to be erected at Washington. The freedmen have shown more discrimination than is usual in the commissions of our public monuments. Nothing could be more appropriate than Mr. Ball's model. The monument is to commemorate a certain act, which brings it under the strictest limitations. Mr. Ball has confined his work to these, and not divested it of dignity. Lines must be stiff and angular, but no one will ever think about them. Mr. Lincoln stands with one hand extended over the kneeling form of a slave, who, from the chains broken at his feet, looks into his face with loving gratitude; the other hand, resting on a column, holds the emancipation proclamation. On the base is written:

"And upon this act I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the blessings of Almighty God."

There is no attempt at idealization or any startling effect. Mr. Lincoln's face has all that simplicity, benevolence, and sadness which rendered his rugged homeliness so attractive, and which the failure to represent has caused the public to repudiate otherwise faithful portraits. The most important work now in Mr. Ball's studio is an Eve, that fair and faulty one for whom artists nerve themselves to exhaust their love. The artist's conception is one which can be heartily indorsed. Generally, no matter how much men may admire her, they can never resist reminding one that she has ruined, or is going to. Incapable of disarming knowledge, they slip an apple into her fingers, or show the tip of a serpent's tail around a tree. Mr. Ball conceives her in her perfect innocence. One foot is a little in advance, the body is thrown forward, and the head turned slightly to one side. One hand is twined in her luxuriant hair in a graceful, careless fashion; the right arm is by her side, but apart from it; the fingers are separated, and the hands slightly raised. The action is one by which a high-bred woman expresses surprise; and was not this fair creature, just from heaven, such a one? It is as if her eyes had just opened on the pleasant world before her. The whole movement is full of beauty, ignorance, and curiosity, which, says Socrates, is that of the typical woman.

The bust, taken from the statue, presents an entirely different character. Instead of unconscious beauty, we have a conscious coquette. It is Eve after 6,000 years of culture. The transformation is caused by the elevation of the shoulders, which in the full length figure is accounted for by the movement of the body, but here appears to be rather an affair of character.

Whistling in Court.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Solomon was called upon to decide some knotty cases of law and equity in his time, and the records of his court are esteemed pretty good authority. Among other cases he had to decide one about the ownership of a child which was claimed by two motherly women. A suit something like this lately came before a Cincinnati Justice, and was decided on similar principles. A railroad man had an educated mocking-bird in his office. The bird could do a great many tricks with his voice, and among other imitative utterances he could mimic a locomotive whistle, and then himself into a full-fledged calliope upon provocation. He was a little lame in his left leg, and among some peculiarities of plumage he had one extra long feather in his tail. The bird disappeared from his cage one day. The owner, in a day or two, visited the shop of a bird man to look around among the tuneful prisoners. One fellow appeared to know him, but the man had no recollection of his feathered acquaintance. He looked at him closely, and the bird seemed to say by the twinkle of his eye and the set of his head: "Don't you know me?" This bird appeared to be lame in his right leg, and had no particularly long tail-feather. As the railroad man was turning away the bird got up steam and gave the shrill whistle of a locomotive, and danced round like a conductor threading the aisle of a car. There could be no doubt about it, but how changed! The railroad man asked the merchant where he got that bird? He had bought him, of course, but he could not tell from whom. The owner claimed his bird, but the merchant did not recognize his claim, so the case was taken to court, and the bird, too. The bird man and five of his friends all swore like parrots that the bird had always come up from the South, and could not, therefore, be Claimant's bird. The railroad man's witnesses, even, could not recognize the bird in court as their old acquaintance with a lame left leg and a long tail feather. The owner was confident, however, and told the Judge that if the bird would only speak he could settle the matter. Then the bird, as if he knew the case was going against him, did speak, and the Judge told the man to take his bird. It was found that his feathers had been pulled, and cut, and stained, and that a toe-nail on his right foot had been twisted and pinched off, so as to make it lower as the other one. But this mocking-bird was believed in court before the oaths of half-a-dozen men. This case of evidence will never be found in any of the law-books.

Economy in Coal.

From the New York Evening Post.

Whether the predictions in relation to the failure of the coal supply have actually stimulated invention, or merely brought to light inventions that were already secretly in existence, certain it is that economical appliances are now more rapidly multiplying than ever before. The day of stoves that are to save more fuel than the old ones burned, if we may believe the enthusiastic advertisements, seems to be past, and to have given place to means more strictly confined to utilizing the waste parts of the fuel. Of this character is a process which has been successfully experimented upon in England, by which coal-dust can be burned. There is about all coal mines a large quantity of refuse dust which has been entirely useless; in many places it is a nuisance difficult to be disposed of, and many attempts have been made to convert it to some use. It has been mixed with peat or clay in some instances, and used for fuel in dried cakes or bricks; but all such processes have proved too expensive. If this English invention shall prove successful, therefore, it will be a great benefit to the world.

The first part of the process is the reduction of all the waste dust to powder. One account thus describes the machinery for this purpose:

"There is a pair of common millstones, the whole cost of grinding and screening being 25 cents a ton. The dust which passes through a sieve of 900 meshes to the inch is found to be most effective. From the sieves the fuel is conducted by an Archimedean screw to the feeding apparatus, which is a square chamber or hopper, having two revolving stirrers, which keep the whole contents of dust in gentle agitation. These stirrers furnish a continuous and unvarying supply of fuel to an annular tube leaping into the furnace, and at a point where it is taken by the current of atmospheric air. The furnace is started by lighting a fire in the combustion chamber with kindling wood, and when a sufficient degree of heat has been developed, the air and coal dust are admitted."

A furnace for the trial of this fuel has been in operation at the Woolwich Arsenal in England, and it is said not only to be a success as far as the entire consumption of the dust is concerned, but that it accomplishes this without smoke. Furthermore, it has been very useful in the manufacture of malleable iron and steel, or the process known as mechanical puddling. If all that is claimed for this invention is true, its introduction will establish an era in manufacturing, economy, and comfort, and the day of short fuel may be postponed some centuries beyond the limits set by the prophets.

Five-Cent Cigars, and Pipes.

From the New York Times.

There has been a falling off in the demand for cigars since the panic, while there is undoubtedly less sale for expensive "Havanas," and the sale of all kinds of cigars has diminished. Tobacco in other forms is used as much as formerly. Men who have been accustomed to smoke large "Reina Victorias," "Henry Clays," "Upmans" Espanolas of the "Regalia," size "Partagas first," and other well-known brands of the best quality, are now satisfied to dispense with these fancy brands, ranging from 20 cents to 40 cents, and are content with something less costly. Imported cigars, rated as "seconds" and "thirds" by their manufacturers, are coming more into favor, and the business in domestic stock made up of Havana tobacco, called "clear Havana," and a mixture of Connecticut and Havana called "Seed and Havana," is gradually increasing in Broadway retail stores, in proportion to the decline in the trade in imported stock. One extensive chain of smokers, who have been used to better things, finds a substitute in cigars composed entirely of tobacco of American growth, and the crowded ferry-boats and public places where smoking is allowed reek with a smell offensive even to the nostrils of veterans of the habit. Pipes are coming more into vogue, and long-disused meerschaums are fished up from the hidden recesses of out-of-the-way places to again do service.

Discussions on the relative merits of various kinds of smoking tobacco are becoming more frequent than similar discussions on the different brands of cigars, and many smokers are endeavoring to become proficient in the manufacture of cigarettes, which, having the merit of cheapness, are considered "respectable." One notable feature of the money stringency on the cigar trade is that though some years ago there were very few Broadway stores on the "dollar side" of the street which kept 5-cent cigars for sale, there are very few of them now that have not a good supply on hand to meet the requirements of customers.

The North Pole.

From the New York Tribune.

The fascination of science to the North Pole is apparently as strong as if it were an electrical phenomenon. An article in the *Contemporary Review* states that the leading scientific societies in England are preparing to appeal to Government to dispatch another exploring expedition, next year, to the frozen region. Mr. Gladstone was a member of the Ministry which in 1845 sent out from England the last Arctic party, and this fact gave hope that as Premier he will be equally liberal. There are no longer any serious dangers to be anticipated as in former expeditions; the accumulation of experience and of new scientific appliances renders the way of the explorer now comparatively easy. As for the methods of the exploration, Arctic authorities are at present of the opinion that two well-fortified steamers should proceed up Baffin's Bay, and as far to the North as possible up Smith Sound, whence traveling parties would explore the unknown area. At the entrance of Smith Sound one of the steamers would remain as a depot vessel, while the other pressed onward to the North. By this means any accident to the latter would not be the calamity it has proved in less thorough expeditions. It is argued that if the Polaris, a river steamer of small power and ill adapted for ice navigation, could get so far as it did without difficulty, a properly equipped English expedition could do more. An additional safeguard is the perfection to which the art of sledge traveling has been brought, thus giving the best opportunity for the most useful discoveries in the North. Englishmen think with Mr. Robeson, that an expedition is possible after attaining the proper calibre. The bore of the gun is thirty-six inches long, and the diameter of the projectile that it fires is four inches. The utmost range of the new arms is to be 4,000 yards, but they will not be sighted beyond 1,800, or, at the most, 2,500 yards, because the service for which they are intended will not involve long-range firing. They do not carry solid shot, but only shell.

Some of the Figures of the Vienna Exposition.

Vienna Correspondence New York Times.

A financial report was lately published in the official *Wiener Zeitung*, which stated that the Government had expended for the Exposition the sum of 15,043,314 florins. Up to the 31st of September the money taken for tickets and for entries amounted to only 2,681,627 florins over and above expenses, which sum has been disbursed to